

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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***** STN Columbus *****

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006

=> file medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SINCE FILE SESSION	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST		0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 APR 2006 (20060401/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>).
See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s reptil?

L1 7153 REPTIL?

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?

563807 CANCER?

787171 TUMOR?

1488104 NEOPLAS?

L2 1799929 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s l1 and l2

L3 114 L1 AND L2

=> s anticancer? or (anti-cancer?) or (anti-tumor) or antitumor or antineoplastic or (anti-neoplastic)

19161 ANTICANCER?

619659 ANTI

6 ANTIS

619663 ANTI
 (ANTI OR ANTIS)
 563807 CANCER?
 5016 ANTI-CANCER?
 (ANTI(W)CANCER?)
 619659 ANTI
 6 ANTIS
 619663 ANTI
 (ANTI OR ANTIS)
 649477 TUMOR
 274725 TUMORS
 771426 TUMOR
 (TUMOR OR TUMORS)
 7026 ANTI-TUMOR
 (ANTI(W)TUMOR)
 40701 ANTITUMOR
 4 ANTITUMORS
 40703 ANTITUMOR
 (ANTITUMOR OR ANTITUMORS)
 199489 ANTINEOPLASTIC
 222 ANTINEOPLASTICS
 199550 ANTINEOPLASTIC
 (ANTINEOPLASTIC OR ANTINEOPLASTICS)
 619659 ANTI
 6 ANTIS
 619663 ANTI
 (ANTI OR ANTIS)
 108988 NEOPLASTIC
 12 NEOPLASTICS
 108995 NEOPLASTIC
 (NEOPLASTIC OR NEOPLASTICS)
 834 ANTI-NEOPLASTIC
 (ANTI(W)NEOPLASTIC)
 L4 232027 ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
 ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLASTIC)

=> s l4 and l3

L5 4 L4 AND L3

=> d ibib 1-4

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004394009 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15296874

TITLE: The use of chemotherapy in exotic animals.

AUTHOR: Kent Michael S

CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Surgical and
 Radiological Sciences, University of California, Room 2112,
 Tupper Hall, Davis, CA 95616, USA.. mskent@ucdavis.edu

SOURCE: The veterinary clinics of North America. Exotic animal
 practice, (2004 Sep) Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 807-20, viii. Ref:
 51

 Journal code: 9815628. ISSN: 1094-9194.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

 General Review; (REVIEW)

LANGUAGE: English .

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200410
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040807
Last Updated on STN: 20041029
Entered Medline: 20041028

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998361336 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9697871

TITLE: Hypofibrinogenemia in non-M3 acute myeloid leukemia.
Incidence, clinical and laboratory characteristics and
prognosis.

AUTHOR: Weltermann A; Pabinger I; Geissler K; Jager U; Gisslinger
H; Knobl P; Eichinger S; Kyrle P A; Valent P; Speiser W;
Schwarzingger I; Mannhalter C; Lechner K

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine I, Clinical Institute of Medical and
Chemical Laboratory Medicine, University of Vienna,
Austria.

SOURCE: Leukemia : official journal of the Leukemia Society of
America, Leukemia Research Fund, U.K, (1998 Aug) Vol. 12,
No. 8, pp. 1182-6.

Journal code: 8704895. ISSN: 0887-6924.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199808

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980828

Last Updated on STN: 19980828

Entered Medline: 19980819

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82028929 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6169607

TITLE: [Detection of fibrinolytic split products in patient
collections with disordered hemostasis. I. In
pathologically verified lung cancer. II. In
thrombotic/embolic occurrences].
Uber den Nachweis fibrinolytischer Spaltprodukte bei
Patientenkollektiven mit gestorter Hamostase. I. Bei
pathologisch verifizierten Lungenkarzinomen. II. Bei
thrombotisch/embolischen Geschehen.

AUTHOR: Bube F W; Egenolf F

SOURCE: Folia haematologica (Leipzig, Germany : 1928), (1981) Vol.
108, No. 3, pp. 447-54.

Journal code: 0374615. ISSN: 0323-4347.

PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, EAST: German Democratic Republic

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: German

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198112

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316

Last Updated on STN: 19900316

Entered Medline: 19811221

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 81234196 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6265056
TITLE: Acquired dysfibrinogenemia in a hemophiliac with hepatoma:
resolution of fibrinogen dysfunction following
chemotherapy.
AUTHOR: Ballard J O; Kelly G A; Kukrika M D; Sanders J C; Eyster M
E
CONTRACT NUMBER: MC-B-420001-03-0
SOURCE: Cancer, (1981 Aug 1) Vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 686-90.
Journal code: 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198109
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19810925

=> d obob lwoc 2
'OBOB' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'MEDLINE'
'LWOC' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'MEDLINE'

The following are valid formats:

The default display format is BIB.

ABS ---- AB
ALL ---- AN, DN, TI, AU, CS, NC, SO, CM, CY, DT, LA, FS, OS, EM,
ED, AB, ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
BIB ---- AN, DN, TI, AU, CS, NC, SO, CY, DT, LA, FS, OS, EM, ED
CBIB --- AN, DN, TI, AU, CS, NC, SO, CY, DT, LA, FS, OS, EM, ED
DALL --- ALL, delimited for post processing
IABS --- ABS, with a text label
IALL --- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB --- BIB, indented with text labels
IND ---- ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
SAM ---- TI, ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
TRI ---- TI, ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
TRIAL -- TI, ST, CT, NA, RN, CN, GEN
HIT ---- All fields containing hit terms
HITIND - IND
KWIC --- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
OCC ---- List of display fields containing hit terms

Hit terms will be highlighted in all available fields except CM and PY.

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes. For a list of display field codes, enter 'HELP DFIELDS' at an arrow prompt (=>). Examples of formats include: 'BIB'; 'AB'; 'SO,ST'. You may specify the format fields in any order, and the information will be displayed in the same order as the format specification.

The same formats (except for HIT, HITIND, KWIC, and OCC) may be

used with the DISPLAY ACC command to display the record for a
specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

=> d ibib kwic 2

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998361336 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9697871

TITLE: Hypofibrinogenemia in non-M3 acute myeloid leukemia.
Incidence, clinical and laboratory characteristics and
prognosis.

AUTHOR: Weltermann A; Pabinger I; Geissler K; Jager U; Gisslinger
H; Knobl P; Eichinger S; Kyrle P A; Valent P; Speiser W;
Schwarzhinger I; Mannhalter C; Lechner K

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine I, Clinical Institute of Medical and
Chemical Laboratory Medicine, University of Vienna,
Austria.

SOURCE: Leukemia : official journal of the Leukemia Society of
America, Leukemia Research Fund, U.K, (1998 Aug) Vol. 12,
No. 8, pp. 1182-6.

Journal code: 8704895. ISSN: 0887-6924.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199808

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980828

Last Updated on STN: 19980828

Entered Medline: 19980819

AB . . . that disseminated intravascular coagulation/hyperfibrinolysis was
the cause of hypofibrinogenemia. Patients with HF had significantly
longer prothrombin times, thrombin clotting and reptilase times.
Factor X and VIII were significantly lower than in patients without HF.
With the exception of M7, HF occurred. . .

CT Check Tags: Female; Male

Adult

Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use

*Blood Coagulation Disorders: CO, complications

Blood Coagulation Disorders: EP, epidemiology

Disease-Free Survival

*Fibrinogen: ME, metabolism

. . . Incidence

Karyotyping

*Leukemia, Nonlymphocytic, Acute: CO, complications

Leukemia, Nonlymphocytic, Acute: DT, drug therapy

Leukemia, Nonlymphocytic, Acute: GE, genetics

Middle Aged

Neoplasm Proteins: GE, genetics

Oncogene Proteins, Fusion: GE, genetics

Prognosis

Tretinoin: TU, therapeutic use

CN 0 (Antineoplastic Agents); 0 (Neoplasm Proteins); 0

(Oncogene Proteins, Fusion); 0 (PML-RARalpha protein)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3

=> s l3 not py>2001
2486291 PY>2001
(PY>20019999)
L6 90 L3 NOT PY>2001

=> l6 and (serum or sera or serological)
L6 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l6 and (serum or sera or serological)
583124 SERUM
4931 SERUMS
121375 SERA
14 SERAS
660897 SERUM
(SERUM OR SERUMS OR SERA OR SERAS)
121375 SERA
14 SERAS
121384 SERA
(SERA OR SERAS)
35726 SEROLOGICAL
1 SEROLOGICALS
35727 SEROLOGICAL
(SEROLOGICAL OR SEROLOGICALS)
L7 8 L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> d ibib 1-8

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002007938 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11290444
TITLE: Tetranectin-like protein in vertebrate serum: a
comparative immunochemical analysis.
AUTHOR: Thougard A V; Jaliashvili I; Christiansen M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Statens Serum
Institut, 5 Artillerivej, DK-2300 S, Copenhagen, Denmark.
SOURCE: Comparative biochemistry and physiology. Part B,
Biochemistry & molecular biology, (2001 Apr) Vol. 128, No.
4, pp. 625-34.
Journal code: 9516061. ISSN: 1096-4959.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020121
Last Updated on STN: 20020124
Entered Medline: 20011228

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001247187 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11231297

TITLE: Regulation of the activity of matriptase on epithelial cell
surfaces by a blood-derived factor.

AUTHOR: Benaud C; Dickson R B; Lin C Y

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lombardi Cancer Center, Georgetown University Medical
Center, Washington DC 20007, USA.

CONTRACT NUMBER: 1P50CA58158 (NCI)
R21CA80897 (NCI)

SOURCE: European journal of biochemistry / FEBS, (2001 Mar) Vol.
268, No. 5, pp. 1439-47.
Journal code: 0107600. ISSN: 0014-2956.

PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-AF118224

ENTRY MONTH: 200105

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010517
Last Updated on STN: 20010517
Entered Medline: 20010510

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001039276 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11024489

TITLE: The effect of Huwentoxin-I on Ca(2+) channels in
differentiated NG108-15 cells, a patch-clamp study.

AUTHOR: Peng K; Chen X D; Liang S P

CORPORATE SOURCE: College of life science, Hunan Normal University, 410081,
Hunan 410006, Changsha, People's Republic of China.

SOURCE: Toxicon : official journal of the International Society on
Toxinology, (2001 Apr) Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 491-8.
Journal code: 1307333. ISSN: 0041-0101.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200011

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20001130

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998057930 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9396143

TITLE: S-100 immunoreactivity in melanomas of two marsupials, a
bird, and a reptile.

AUTHOR: Kusewitt D F; Reece R L; Miska K B

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pathology Associates International, Jefferson, AR 72079,
USA.. dkusewitt@nctr.fda.gov

SOURCE: Veterinary pathology, (1997 Nov) Vol. 34, No. 6, pp. 615-8.
Journal code: 0312020. ISSN: 0300-9858.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199802
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980217
Last Updated on STN: 19980217
Entered Medline: 19980203

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96163747 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8593883

TITLE: Universal assay of vitellogenin as a biomarker for
environmental estrogens.

AUTHOR: Heppell S A; Denslow N D; Folmar L C; Sullivan C V

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Zoology, North Carolina State University,
Raleigh, Raleigh 27695, USA.

SOURCE: Environmental health perspectives, (1995 Oct) Vol. 103
Suppl 7, pp. 9-15.
Journal code: 0330411. ISSN: 0091-6765.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199604
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960422
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19960409

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80163786 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7366122

TITLE: Stauffer's syndrome in renal cell carcinoma evidence for
intravascular coagulation.

AUTHOR: Andrassy K; Gartner H; Siede W H; Ritz E; Riedasch G;
Mohring K; Zimmermann R; Matouschek E

SOURCE: Klinische Wochenschrift, (1980 Jan 15) Vol. 58, No. 2, pp.
91-7.
Journal code: 2985205R. ISSN: 0023-2173.

PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198006
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900315
Last Updated on STN: 19900315
Entered Medline: 19800627

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77079612 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 188064

TITLE: Dysfibrinogenaemia and primary hepato-cellular carcinoma.

AUTHOR: Barr R D; Ouna N; Simpson J G; Bagshawe A F

SOURCE: The Quarterly journal of medicine, (1976 Oct) Vol. 45, No.
180, pp. 647-59.
Journal code: 0401027. ISSN: 0033-5622.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197702
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19770224

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74005380 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4200501
TITLE: Immunobiological entity of human leukemia reproduced in
cayman.

AUTHOR: Kwapinski J B
SOURCE: Oncology, (1973) Vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 543-9.
Journal code: 0135054. ISSN: 0030-2414.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197312
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19731212

=> d kwic 8

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
CT Animals
*Antigens, Neoplasm: AN, analysis
Immune Sera
Immunodiffusion
*Leukemia, Lymphocytic: IM, immunology
*Leukemia, Myelocytic, Acute: IM, immunology
Liver: IM, immunology
Lymph Nodes: IM, immunology
Rabbits: IM, immunology
*Reptiles: IM, immunology
Spleen: IM, immunology
Tissue Extracts
CN 0 (Antigens, Neoplasm); 0 (Immune Sera); 0 (Tissue
Extracts)

=> d abs 8

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

=> d kwic 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
TI Tetranectin-like protein in vertebrate serum: a comparative
immunochemical analysis.
AB The glycoprotein tetranectin (TN) found in human serum is a

90-kDa homotrimeric C-type lectin binding Ca^{2+} , heparin and plasminogen kringle 4. TN is suggested as being implicated in tissue remodelling. The antigenic reactivity of putative TN was examined in serum from 14 different animal species using three sandwich enzyme immunoassays for human TN. Crab-eating macaque serum showed the strongest reaction, followed by horse and cat. Serum from cow, goat, pig, mouse and chicken reacted weakly, while dog, trout, and the amphibian and the reptile species did not react. The TN-like protein from macaque, horse and cat serum bound heparin and showed the same dependence on Ca^{2+} for interaction with the monoclonal antibodies as human TN. Gel filtration of sera from the three animal species showed that the TN-like protein eluted as single peaks with a $M(r)$ of 70-90 kDa.

CT . . . Immunosorbent Assay

Horses
 Humans
 Immunohistochemistry
 Kringles
 Lectins: IM, immunology
 *Lectins, C-Type
 Macaca fascicularis
 Plasminogen: ME, metabolism
 Protein Binding
 Species Specificity
 Tumor Markers, Biological: IM, immunology
 *Vertebrates: BL, blood

CN 0 (Antibodies, Monoclonal); 0 (Blood Proteins); 0 (Lectins); 0 (Lectins, C-Type); 0 (Tumor Markers, Biological)

=> d abs kwic 4

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

AB S-100 proteins are abundant in melanocytes of the skin; thus, S-100 immunoreactivity has been used as a diagnostic criterion for melanoma in humans and other placental mammals. We tested cutaneous melanomas of two marsupials, a bird, and a snake for S-100 immunoreactivity, using a polyclonal rabbit antiovine S-100 antibody. The tumor from a Tasmanian Pademelon (*Thylogale billardieri*) was composed of large epithelioid cells, most of which had S-100-positive cytoplasm. In general, there were only scattered individual spindle-shaped S-100-positive cells or groups of cells in the primary mass from a Spotted-tailed Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*); S-100 staining was primarily nuclear. Cells comprising the melanomas of the Australian Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) and the Death Adder (*Acanthophis antarcticus*) were S-100-negative, although peripheral nerve bundles in both were S-100-positive.

TI S-100 immunoreactivity in melanomas of two marsupials, a bird, and a reptile.

AB . . . melanomas of two marsupials, a bird, and a snake for S-100 immunoreactivity, using a polyclonal rabbit antiovine S-100 antibody. The tumor from a Tasmanian Pademelon (*Thylogale billardieri*) was composed of large epithelioid cells, most of which had S-100-positive cytoplasm. In general, . . .

CT Check Tags: Female

Animals
 Bird Diseases: DI, diagnosis

*Bird Diseases: PA, pathology
 Birds
 Immune Sera: AN, analysis
 Immune Sera: IM, immunology
 Immunohistochemistry: MT, methods
 *Marsupialia
 Melanocytes: CH, chemistry
 Melanocytes: PA, pathology
 Melanoma: CH, chemistry
 Melanoma: PA, pathology
 *Melanoma: VE, veterinary
 Rabbits
 *Reptiles
 Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
 *S100 Proteins: AN, analysis
 S100 Proteins: IM, immunology
 Skin: CH, chemistry
 Skin: PA, pathology
 Skin Neoplasms: CH, chemistry
 Skin Neoplasms: DI, diagnosis
 Skin Neoplasms: PA, pathology
 *Skin Neoplasms: VE, veterinary
 CN 0 (Immune Sera); 0 (S100 Proteins)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
 L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
 L3 114 S L1 AND L2
 L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
 L5 4 S L4 AND L3
 L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
 L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SINCE FILE SESSION	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST		7.43	7.64

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Apr 2006 VOL 144 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Apr 2006 (20060402/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> s reptil?

L8 4496 REPTIL?

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?

288607 CANCER?

422985 TUMOR?

443717 NEOPLAS?

L9 700570 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s anticancer? or (anti-cancer?) or (anti-tumor) or antitumor or antineoplastic or (anti-neoplastic)

34791 ANTICANCER?

401550 ANTI

9 ANTIS

401557 ANTI

(ANTI OR ANTIS)

288607 CANCER?

5743 ANTI-CANCER?

(ANTI(W)CANCER?)

401550 ANTI

9 ANTIS

401557 ANTI

(ANTI OR ANTIS)

366469 TUMOR

145038 TUMORS

412747 TUMOR

(TUMOR OR TUMORS)

8620 ANTI-TUMOR

(ANTI(W)TUMOR)

197145 ANTITUMOR

360 ANTITUMORS

197162 ANTITUMOR

(ANTITUMOR OR ANTITUMORS)

10314 ANTINEOPLASTIC

415 ANTINEOPLASTICS

10495 ANTINEOPLASTIC

(ANTINEOPLASTIC OR ANTINEOPLASTICS)

401550 ANTI

9 ANTIS

401557 ANTI

(ANTI OR ANTIS)

53898 NEOPLASTIC

14 NEOPLASTICS

53908 NEOPLASTIC

(NEOPLASTIC OR NEOPLASTICS)

725 ANTI-NEOPLASTIC

(ANTI(W)NEOPLASTIC)

L10 221047 ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLASTIC)

=> s l8 and l9

L11 86 L8 AND L9

=> s l11 and l10

L12 11 L11 AND L10

=> s l12 not py>2001

4694998 PY>2001

L13 0 L12 NOT PY>2001

=> d ibib 7-11

L13 HAS NO ANSWERS

L8 4496 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON REPTIL?

L9 700570 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

L10 221047 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?)
OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLAS
TIC)

L11 86 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L9

L12 11 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND L10

L13 0 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 NOT PY>2001

=> d l12 ibib 7-11

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41107 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:110104

TITLE: Vaccine- or therapeutic-encoding vectors or vector
extracts admixed with heat-shock protein 27 for
skin-targeted non-invasive immunization against
pathogen and neoplasm

INVENTOR(S): Tang, De-Chu C.; Shi, Zhongkai; Van Kampen, Kent Rigby

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 55 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Pat. Appl. 2003 45,492.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004009936	A1	20040115	US 2003-346021	20030116
US 6706693	B1	20040316	US 2000-402527	20000103
US 6716823	B1	20040406	US 2000-533149	20000323
US 6348450	B1	20020219	US 2000-563826	20000503
ZA 2001009348	A	20030522	ZA 2001-9348	20011113
US 2003125278	A1	20030703	US 2002-52323	20020118
US 2003045492	A1	20030306	US 2002-116963	20020405
CA 2473132	AA	20030828	CA 2003-2473132	20030117
AU 2003224601	A1	20030909	AU 2003-224601	20030117
EP 1474505	A1	20041110	EP 2003-721276	20030117

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-132216P P 19990503
US 2000-402527 A2 20000103
US 2000-533149 A2 20000323
US 2000-563826 A2 20000503
US 2002-52323 A2 20020118
US 2002-116963 A2 20020405
US 1997-55520P P 19970813
US 1998-75113P P 19980211
WO 1998-US16739 W 19980813
US 2003-346021 A 20030116
WO 2003-US1599 W 20030117

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991031 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:40889

TITLE: Modified anti-tumor necrosis
factor immunoglobulins containing extra constant
region Ig domain inserted into its constant region and
their therapeutic uses

INVENTOR(S): Scallon, Bernard J.; Cai, Ann; Naso, Michael

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 37 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003232046	A1	20031218	US 2003-454948	20030605
CA 2489280	AA	20031224	CA 2003-2489280	20030605
WO 2003105898	A1	20031224	WO 2003-US17742	20030605
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
AU 2003253621	A1	20031231	AU 2003-253621	20030605
EP 1542721	A1	20050622	EP 2003-760235	20030605
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-388896P P 20020614
WO 2003-US17742 W 20030605

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76544 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112401

TITLE: Antitumor activity from alligator serum

INVENTOR(S): Binah, Ofer; Ciechanover, Aaron; Maor, Gila

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Natural Cure Ltd., Israel

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007874	A2	20030130	WO 2002-IL590	20020718
WO 2003007874	A3	20040318		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2454345	AA	20030130	CA 2002-2454345	20020718
EP 1435981	A2	20040714	EP 2002-751590	20020718
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004247589	A1	20041209	US 2004-761528	20040120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IL 2001-144447 A 20010719				
WO 2002-IL590 W 20020718				

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:123216 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:182466

TITLE: Anti-tumor necrosis factor
antibodies for diagnosing and treating obesity, immune
disease, cancer, infections and others

INVENTOR(S): Giles-Komar, Jill; Knight, David M.; Heavner, George;
Scallon, Bernard; Shealy, David

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centocor, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002012502	A2	20020214	WO 2001-US24785	20010807
WO 2002012502	A3	20021031		
WO 2002012502	C2	20040304		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,				

GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002132307	A1	20020919	US 2001-756161	20010108
US 2003049725	A1	20030313	US 2001-920137	20010801
CA 2419205	AA	20020214	CA 2001-2419205	20010807
AU 2001079227	A5	20020218	AU 2001-79227	20010807
EP 1309691	A2	20030514	EP 2001-957489	20010807

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

BR 2001013110	A	20030916	BR 2001-13110	20010807
JP 2004523209	T2	20040805	JP 2002-517790	20010807
NZ 524147	A	20050225	NZ 2001-524147	20010807
NO 2003000620	A	20030331	NO 2003-620	20030207
ZA 2003001856	A	20040621	ZA 2003-1856	20030306
US 2005123541	A1	20050609	US 2004-954900	20040930

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-223360P P 20000807

US 2000-236826P P 20000929

US 2001-920137 A 20010801

US 1998-133119 A3 19980812

WO 2001-US24785 W 20010807

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:123215 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:182465

TITLE: Anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 dual integrin
antibodies for diagnosis and therapeutic uses

INVENTOR(S): Giles-Komar, Jill; Heavner, George; Snyder, Linda;
Tripathi, Mohit

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centocor, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 144 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2002012501	A2	20020214	WO 2001-US24784	20010807
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WO 2002012501	A3	20030103		
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ,
VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003040044	A1	20030227	US 2001-920267	20010801
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CA 2418962	AA	20020214	CA 2001-2418962	20010807
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AU 2001083167	A5	20020218	AU 2001-83167	20010807
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EP 1309693	A2	20030514	EP 2001-961945	20010807
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2004510414	T2	20040408	JP 2002-517789	20010807
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BR 2001013112	A	20040420	BR 2001-13112	20010807
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NZ 524146	A	20051125	NZ 2001-524146	20010807
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NO 2003000621 A 20030401 NO 2003-621 20030207
 ZA 2003001864 A 20040625 ZA 2003-1864 20030306
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-223363P P 20000807
 US 2001-920267 A 20010801
 WO 2001-US24784 W 20010807

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L12 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ST antibody integrin tumor infection immunol disease

IT Animal cell line

(293; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell

(653; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell line

(BHK-21; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell line

(BSC-1; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell line

(CHO; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell line

(COS-1; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell line

(COS-7; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell line

(Hek 293; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell line

(Hep G2; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(IgG1; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins

RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(IgG; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Animal cell line

(Sp2/0; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

IT Disease, animal

(TNF-assocd.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and

- cancer)
- IT Hormones, animal, biological studies
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (anabolic steroids; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Tumor necrosis factors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antagonists; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (anti-idiotypic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drugs
 (anti-psoriatic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Amphibia
- Analgesics
 - Anesthetics
 - Animal cell
 - Animal tissue
 - Antiasthmatics
 - Antidepressants
 - Antimicrobial agents
 - Antipsychotics
 - Antirheumatic agents
 - Antitumor agents
 - Autoimmune disease
 - Capra
 - Cardiovascular system, disease
 - DNA sequences
 - Epitopes
 - Equus caballus
 - Eukaryota
 - Fish
 - Genetic vectors
 - HeLa cell
 - Hormone replacement therapy
 - Human
 - Hypnotics and Sedatives
 - Immune disease
 - Immunosuppressants
 - Immunotherapy
 - Infection
 - Inflammation
 - Insecta
 - Labels
 - Medical goods
 - Molecular cloning

- Mus
- Muscle relaxants
- Narcotics
- Nervous system, disease
- Nervous system stimulants
- Neuromuscular blocking agents
- Obesity
- Organ, animal
- Oryctolagus cuniculus
- Ovis aries
- Plant cell
- Primates
- Prokaryota
- Protein sequences
- Radiopharmaceuticals
- Rattus
- Reptilia
- Rodentia
 - (anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Fusion proteins (chimeric proteins)
 - Integrins
 - RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 - (anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
 - Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
 - Nucleic acids
 - RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 - (anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Cytokines
 - RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 - (anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Corticosteroids, biological studies
 - RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 - (anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drugs
 - (antimetastatic agents; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Ligands
 - RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 - (binding fragment; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems

- (bolus; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Diagnosis
Diagnosis
(cancer; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, intra-; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(carriers; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Lymphoma
Multiple myeloma
(cells; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Medical goods
(containers; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Immunization
(drug; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fragments; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(freeze-dried; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(heavy chain; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Diagnosis
(immunodiagnosis; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants, steroid; anti- α .V.beta.3/. α .V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhaled; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Adhesion, biological

Cell migration

(inhibitors; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(injections, i.m.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(injections, i.p.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(injections, i.v.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(injections, s.c.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intraabdominal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intraarticular; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intra bronchial; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intracartilaginous; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies
for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intracavitary; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intracerebellar; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intracelal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intracerebroventricular; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5
antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection
and cancer)

- IT Drug delivery systems
(intracervical; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intracolic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intragastric; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intrahepatic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intramyocardial; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intraosteal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intrapelvic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intrapericardiac; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intrapleural; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intraprostatic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intrapulmonary; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intrarenal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intraretinal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intraspinial; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems

- (intrasyovial; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intrathoracic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intrauterine; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(intravesical; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(light chain; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Anesthetics
(local; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Animal cell
Animal cell
(mammalian; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Containers
(medical; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Neoplasm
(metastasis; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal, intra-; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

- IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal, intra-; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing
and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Embryophyta
Mammalia
Plant
(transgenic; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Integrins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES
(Uses)
(.alpha.v.beta.3; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Integrins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES
(Uses)
(.alpha.v.beta.5; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT Adrenoceptor agonists
(.beta.-; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT 399098-55-6P 399098-56-7P 399098-57-8P, Integrin .beta.5 (human)
399099-44-6P, Integrin .beta.3 (human) 399099-45-7P
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies
for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and
cancer)
- IT 280107-04-2 309928-84-5 399029-50-6 399029-51-7 399029-52-8
399029-56-2
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP
(Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)
IT 51-43-4D, Epinephrine, analogs 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases and infection and cancer)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001

=> s snake? or alligator or cayman or gator or crockidile

13148 SNAKE?
883 ALLIGATOR
277 ALLIGATORS
941 ALLIGATOR
(ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)
135 CAYMAN
5 CAYMANS
137 CAYMAN
(CAYMAN OR CAYMANS)
30 GATOR
1 GATORS
31 GATOR
(GATOR OR GATORS)
0 CROCKIDILE
L14 14194 SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE

=> s l14 and l8

L15 740 L14 AND L8

=> s l15 and l9

L16 11 L15 AND L9

=> d ibib 1-11

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76544 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112401
 TITLE: Antitumor activity from alligator serum
 INVENTOR(S): Binah, Ofer; Ciechanover, Aaron; Maor, Gila
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Natural Cure Ltd., Israel
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007874	A2	20030130	WO 2002-IL590	20020718
WO 2003007874	A3	20040318		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG CA 2454345 AA 20030130 CA 2002-2454345 20020718 EP 1435981 A2 20040714 EP 2002-751590 20020718 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK US 2004247589 A1 20041209 US 2004-761528 20040120 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IL 2001-144447 A 20010719 WO 2002-IL590 W 20020718				

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:119880 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:275115
 TITLE: Temperature-dependent sex determination in the
 American alligator: expression of SF1, WT1
 and DAX1 during gonadogenesis
 AUTHOR(S): Western, Patrick S.; Harry, Jenny L.; Graves, Jennifer
 A. Marshall; Sinclair, Andrew H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Paediatrics and Centre for Hormone
 Research, University of Melbourne, Royal Children's
 Hospital, Melbourne, 3052, Australia
 SOURCE: Gene (2000), 241(2), 223-232
 CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:592832 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:300211
 TITLE: Expression of a new RNA-splice isoform of WT1 in

developing kidney-gonadal complexes of the turtle,
Trachemys scripta

AUTHOR(S): Spotila, Loretta D.; Hall, Sarah E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacology,
Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA, USA
SOURCE: Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, Part B:
Biochemistry & Molecular Biology (1998), 119B(4),
761-767
CODEN: CBPBB8; ISSN: 0305-0491
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:354512 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:26318
TITLE: Comparison of the growth promoting effects of serum
transferrins from different animals on mouse mammary
tumor cell line GR2H6
AUTHOR(S): Shi, Min; Jing, Nai-He; Feng, You-Min
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry, Chinese Academy of
Sciences, Shanghai, 200031, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Shengwu Huaxue Yu Shengwu Wuli Xuebao (1998), 30(1),
101-103
CODEN: SHWPAU; ISSN: 0582-9879
PUBLISHER: Shanghai Kexue Jishu Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:937708 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:47164
TITLE: The evolution of WT1 sequence and expression pattern
in the vertebrates
AUTHOR(S): Kent, J.; Coriat, A.-M.; Sharpe, P. T.; Hastie, N. D.;
van Heyningen, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: MRC Human Genetics Unit, Western General Hospital,
Edinburgh, EH4 2XU, UK
SOURCE: Oncogene (1995), 11(9), 1781-92
CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232
PUBLISHER: Stockton
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:25402 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:25402
TITLE: Life-span and cancer. The induction time of
tumors in diverse animal species treated with
nitrosodiethylamine
AUTHOR(S): Lijinsky, William
CORPORATE SOURCE: DBRA, Natl. Inst. Environ. Health Sci., Research
Triangle Park, NC, 22709, USA
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis (1993), 14(11), 2373-5
CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:567182 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:167182

TITLE: Comparative enzymic degradation of H1 subfractions
from Syrian hamster tissues

AUTHOR(S): Hrabec, Elzbieta; Plucienniczak, Anna; Panusz, Henryk

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Inst. Physiol. Biochem., Lodz, 90-131, Pol.

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung. C: Journal of
Biosciences (1986), 41(7-8), 776-80

CODEN: ZNCBDA; ISSN: 0341-0382

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:505086 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:105086

TITLE: Propagation and characterization of a C-type virus
from a rhabdomyosarcoma of a corn snake

AUTHOR(S): Clark, H. F.; Andersen, P. R.; Lurger, P. D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Wistar Inst. Anat. Biol., Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA

SOURCE: Journal of General Virology (1979), 43(3), 673-83

CODEN: JGVIAI; ISSN: 0022-1317

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:432692 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:32692

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:6101e-h,6102a

TITLE: Modification of the electrokinetic response of blood
platelets to aggregating agents

AUTHOR(S): Hampton, J. R.; Mitchell, J. R. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Radcliffe Infirmary Oxford, UK

SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1966), 210(5040),
1000-2

CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:432414 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:32414

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:6048c-f

TITLE: Cytotoxicities of snake serum. The hemolytic
activity of a fraction from snake serum

AUTHOR(S): Aizawa, Ken; Ogawa, Yujiro; Yamaguchi, Yasuo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nippon Univ., School Med., Tokyo

SOURCE: Nihon University Journal of Medicine (1964), 6(1-4),
97-110

CODEN: NUMDAE; ISSN: 0546-0352

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:76358 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:76358
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:13555b-e
TITLE: Nitrogen containing muscle extracts of the Japanese
snake, *Natrix tigrina tigrina*
AUTHOR(S): Takeda, Junichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Showa Univ., Tokyo
SOURCE: Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo, Japan) (1965), 57(1),
1-6
CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

=> d ibib abs 8

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:505086 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:105086
TITLE: Propagation and characterization of a C-type virus
from a rhabdomyosarcoma of a corn snake
AUTHOR(S): Clark, H. F.; Andersen, P. R.; Lunger, P. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wistar Inst. Anat. Biol., Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SOURCE: Journal of General Virology (1979), 43(3), 673-83
CODEN: JGVIAI; ISSN: 0022-1317
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The presence of a C-type virus in tissues of an embryonic rhabdomyosarcoma of a corn snake *Elaphe guttata* was previously described, based upon electron microscopic observations. A virus, corn snake retrovirus (CSRV) was recovered from the tumor tissue by inoculation of a tissue homogenate on to either the rattlesnake fibroma cell line or early passage cells derived from rattlesnake heart or kidney. Attempts to cultivate the virus in other reptilian cell systems were unsuccessful. The virus was classified as a retrovirus on the basis of electron microscopic observations of fine structure and morphogenesis, and the demonstration of virion-assocd. reverse transcriptase and a buoyant d. of 1.16. Polypeptide anal. of CSRV performed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis revealed 5 major polypeptides: 3 had mobility analogous to that of structural polypeptides of viper retrovirus (VRV) but 2 polypeptides, 1 of mol. wt. .apprx.16,000 and a glycoprotein of mol. wt. .apprx.72,000, were unique. Antigenic comparison of CSRV and VRV by agar gel immunodiffusion revealed that CSRV possesses a major determinant which is different to that of VRV. CSRV propagated in rattlesnake fibroma cells was demonstrated to be slowly cytopathic for rattlesnake heart and kidney cells in vitro.

=> d ibib abs 10

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:432414 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:32414
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:6048c-f
TITLE: Cytotoxicities of snake serum. The hemolytic
activity of a fraction from snake serum
AUTHOR(S): Aizawa, Ken; Ogawa, Yujiro; Yamaguchi, Yasuo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nippon Univ., School Med., Tokyo
SOURCE: Nihon University Journal of Medicine (1964), 6(1-4),
97-110
CODEN: NUMDAE; ISSN: 0546-0352

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB cf. CA 65, 1200c. Observations were made of the hemolytic activity of a serum fraction from the striped snake, *Elaphe quadrivirgata*, employing fractionation by both paper electrophoresis and the cold-EtOH technique of Deutsch (cf. Corcoran, Methods In Medical Research, Chicago: Year Book Pubs., Vol. 5, 1952, 550 pp.) and of Nichol and D. (CA 42, 2637c) with a view towards elucidating the relations between the cytotoxic activities of snake serums against erythrocytes and those against ascites tumor cells of various types and of different origins. In the paper electrophoretic patterns, 5 fractions were recognized corresponding to the positions of albumin and of .alpha.1-, .alpha.2-, .beta.-, and .gamma.-globulin fractions in the human serum paper electrophoretic pattern, although the features of the 2 types of patterns differed. The snake serum fraction corresponding to albumin of human serum was quite low as compared with human serum (27.6 and 48.0 relative %, resp.). Relative percentages for the 4 indicated fractions of human serum were given as 6.8, 7.8, 15.6, and 21.8, resp.; corresponding snake serum relative percentages were 10.8, 11.2, 29.5, and 20.5, resp. However, the hemolytic zone appeared exclusively in the area of snake serum pattern corresponding to that of human serum .gamma.-globulin. Hemolytic activity in the cold-EtOH procedure remained in the ppt. A (1st ppt.), but not in the fraction "sup. to ppt. A" (supernatant soln. to ppt. A) nor in the ppt. B (ppt. resulting from acidification to pH 4.8-4.9 of ppt. A suspended in cold H₂O); ppt. C (prepd. by alkalization to pH 7.2 of, and EtOH addn. to, the supernatant soln. to ppt. B) also retained the hemolytic activity of the fractionated snake serum. These facts suggested that ppt. C corresponded to the paper-electrophoretic .gamma.-globulin position of human serum, thus being tentatively identified as the .gamma.-globulin fraction of striped-snake serum. When a 5% suspension of rabbit erythrocytes was sprayed uniformly on the paper electrophoregram, a distinct hemolytic zone appeared in the area of snake serum pattern corresponding to human serum .gamma.-globulin sepd. by paper electrophoresis, normal heterogeneous hemolysis apparently being manifested without any addn. of the proper complement. The hemolytic activity exhibited did not seem to be due to the photodynamic action of fluorescent components, since the fraction capable of hemolyzing seems to differ from other intensely yellow-fluorescing fractions which were incapable of causing hemolysis.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
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L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

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L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9

=> s l8 and l10

L17 18 L8 AND L10

=> s l17 not py>2002

3716598 PY>2002

L18 3 L17 NOT PY>2002

=> d ibib 1-3

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:205712 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:234939

TITLE: Antibacterial and anticancer peptides in
batrachian skin secretion

AUTHOR(S): Xu, Qiang; Hua, Yuejin; Xu, Bujin; Liu, Xin

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Nuclear-Agricultural Science, Zhejiang
University, Hangzhou, 310029, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Dongwuxue Zazhi (2002), 37(2), 73-76

CODEN: TWHCDZ; ISSN: 0250-3263

PUBLISHER: Kexue Chubanshe

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Chinese

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:520342 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:166199

TITLE: Pharmaceuticals for treatment and prophylaxis of
sickness in mammals, birds and reptiles

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ignatenko Margarita Alekseevna, Russia

SOURCE: Russ. From: Izobreteniya 1997, (29), 210-211.

CODEN: RUXXE7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2093177	C1	19971020	RU 1997-102758	19970228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 1997-102758	19970228

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:2932 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:2932

TITLE: A common cytolytic region in myotoxins, hemolysins,
cardiotoxins and antibacterial peptides

AUTHOR(S): Kini, R. Manjunatha; Evans, Herbert J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Coll. Virginia, Virginia Commonw. Univ.,
Richmond, VA, 23298, USA

SOURCE: International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research
(1989), 34(4), 277-86

CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

=> d abs kwic 3

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Several proteins and polypeptides of reptilian, amphibian, insect, and microbial origin share a common cytolytic property. However, these cytolsins fulfill different objectives. They provide offensive armament in the case of toxins, but defensive systems in the case of antibacterial peptides. The sequences of several nonenzymic cytolsins and their analogs were compared to identify the structural requirements for cytolytic activity. These cytolsins, although isolated from phylogenetically unrelated organisms, possess the common sequence features of a cationic site flanked by a hydrophobic surface. The presence of such a region apparently confers the cytolytic activity of various cytolsins. The concept of a cytolytic region is strongly supported by the existence of several natural and synthetic analogs of cytolsins and by chem. modification studies of these cytolsins. This prediction provides a new focus for cytolsin research. The understanding of this structure-function relationship should facilitate the design, synthesis, and development of better antibacterial and anticancer peptides.

AB Several proteins and polypeptides of reptilian, amphibian, insect, and microbial origin share a common cytolytic property. However, these cytolsins fulfill different objectives. They provide offensive

armament. . . for cytolsin research. The understanding of this structure-function relationship should facilitate the design, synthesis, and development of better antibacterial and anticancer peptides.

=> d abs kwic 1

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB A review on skin secretions of batrachia, action mechanisms and the relationship between the structure and function of antibacterial and anticancer peptides, and the potential application of these peptides.

TI Antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion

AB A review on skin secretions of batrachia, action mechanisms and the relationship between the structure and function of antibacterial and anticancer peptides, and the potential application of these peptides.

ST review batrachian antibacterial anticancer peptide

IT Antibiotics

Antitumor agents

Skin

(antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion)

IT Peptides, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion)

IT Reptilia

(batrachian; antibacterial and anticancer peptides in batrachian skin secretion)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?

L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

L3 114 S L1 AND L2

L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

L5 4 S L4 AND L3

L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001

L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

L8 4496 S REPTIL?

L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

L11 86 S L8 AND L9

L12 11 S L11 AND L10

L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001

L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE

L15 740 S L14 AND L8

L16 11 S L15 AND L9

L17 18 S L8 AND L10
L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002

=> s l14 (L) l10
L19 106 L14 (L) L10

=> s l19 not py>2001
4700216 PY>2001
L20 48 L19 NOT PY>2001

=> d ibib 1

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 48 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:885126 CAPLUS

TITLE: Snake poison anti-cancer
medicine and its prepn.

INVENTOR(S): Yuliang, Xiong, Wanyu, Wang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inst., C.A.S, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp.
given

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1102570	A	19950517	CN 1993-114644	19931112
CN 1064241	B	20010411		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1993-114644 19931112

=> s l20 and (sera or serum or serological)

46073 SERA

9 SERAS

46079 SERA

(SERA OR SERAS)

545829 SERUM

16752 SERUMS

46073 SERA

9 SERAS

570131 SERUM

(SERUM OR SERUMS OR SERA OR SERAS)

5266 SEROLOGICAL

16071 SEROL

2 SEROLS

16073 SEROL

(SEROL OR SEROLS)

19563 SEROLOGICAL

(SEROLOGICAL OR SEROL)

L21 3 L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> d ibib 1-3

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:90118 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:218191
TITLE: In vivo effect of snake phospholipase A2 (crotoxin +
cardiotoxin) on serum IL-1.alpha.,
TNF-.alpha. and IL-1ra level in humans
AUTHOR(S): Costa, Luis A.; Fornari, M. Cecilia; Berardi, Vanina
E.; Miles, Horacio A.; Diez, Roberto A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Onco-Venom Research, School of Medicine (UBA), Buenos
Aires, 1426, Argent.
SOURCE: Immunology Letters (2001), 75(2), 137-141
CODEN: IMLED6; ISSN: 0165-2478
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:569489 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:25326
TITLE: Toxicity of the novel animal-derived anticancer agent
VRCTC-310: acute and subchronic studies in beagle dogs
AUTHOR(S): DeTolla, Louis J.; Stump, Kyle C.; Russell, Robert;
Viskatis, Luis J.; Vidal, Juan G.; Newman, Robert A.;
Etcheverry, Martin A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine (Infectious Diseases), School
of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD,
USA
SOURCE: Toxicology (1995), 99(1,2), 31-46
CODEN: TXCYAC; ISSN: 0300-483X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:60876 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:60876
TITLE: Antitumor action of crotalase, a
defibrinogenating snake venom enzyme
AUTHOR(S): Markland, Francis S., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. South. California, Los Angeles, CA,
90033, USA
SOURCE: Seminars in Thrombosis and Hemostasis (1986), 12(4),
284-90
CODEN: STHMBV; ISSN: 0094-6176
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

=> d abs kwic 2

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Acute and subchronic toxicities of VRCTC-310, a combination product of the
snake venoms crotoxin and cardiotoxin, which has shown
antitumor activity in vivo, were studied in Beagle dogs. Single
i.m. doses of 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg resulted in dose-dependent local
muscular toxicity consisting of myofiber atrophy, interstitial edema and
macrophage infiltration. Also, serum aspartic transaminase,

alanine transaminase, and lactic dehydrogenase levels were increased on day 2 after injection, returning to normal values on days 6-8. Local lesions were absent after recovery on day 45. At 2.0 mg/kg, signs of neurotoxicity (ataxia) appeared, in addn. to vomitus, salivation, hematuria and myotoxicity in the tongue and diaphragm on day 8. Local lesions healed with fibrosis at the site of injection on day 45. Administration of fixed (0.025 and 0.05 mg/kg) or escalating (0.025-0.1 mg/kg) daily doses for 30 days also produced local muscular damage, which was absent at day 75. The increases in serum enzyme activities on days 2-4 were independent of the dose schedule and sharply decreased on day 8, despite continuation of treatment. An escalating dose schedule of 0.025-2.0 mg/kg caused local muscle damage at the site of injection on day 31; however, there were no lesions of myotoxicity in the tongue or diaphragm, and no clin. signs of neurotoxicity were obsd. The animals tolerated the subchronic treatment better than the acute one. The return of the serum enzymes to normal values during treatment may be attributed to a decrease of sensitivity to VRCTC-310-mediated myotoxic effects.

AB Acute and subchronic toxicities of VRCTC-310, a combination product of the snake venoms crotoxin and cardiotoxin, which has shown antitumor activity in vivo, were studied in Beagle dogs. Single i.m. doses of 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg resulted in dose-dependent local muscular toxicity consisting of myofiber atrophy, interstitial edema and macrophage infiltration. Also, serum aspartic transaminase, alanine transaminase, and lactic dehydrogenase levels were increased on day 2 after injection, returning to normal values on . . . mg/kg) daily doses for 30 days also produced local muscular damage, which was absent at day 75. The increases in serum enzyme activities on days 2-4 were independent of the dose schedule and sharply decreased on day 8, despite continuation of . . . signs of neurotoxicity were obsd. The animals tolerated the subchronic treatment better than the acute one. The return of the serum enzymes to normal values during treatment may be attributed to a decrease of sensitivity to VRCTC-310-mediated myotoxic effects.

IT 9000-86-6, Alanine transaminase 9000-97-9, Aspartic aminotransferase
9001-60-9, Lactic dehydrogenase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(antitumor agent VRCTC-310 toxicity in relation to serum
levels of)

=> d kiwc 3

'KIWC' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

The following are valid formats:

ABS ----- GI and AB
ALL ----- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS ----- AI, PRAI
BIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN ----- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB ----- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
CLASS ----- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
DALL ----- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX ----- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM ----- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data

FBIB ----- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
 IND ----- Indexing data
 IPC ----- International Patent Classifications
 MAX ----- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
 PATS ----- PI, SO
 SAM ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
 SCAN ----- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
 SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
 e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
 STD ----- BIB, CLASS

 IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels
 IALL ----- ALL, indented with text labels
 IBIB ----- BIB, indented with text labels
 IMAX ----- MAX, indented with text labels
 ISTD ----- STD, indented with text labels

 OBIB ----- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
 OIBIB ----- OBIB, indented with text labels

 SBIB ----- BIB, no citations
 SIBIB ----- IBIB, no citations

 HIT ----- Fields containing hit terms
 HITIND ----- IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
 containing hit terms
 HITRN ----- HIT RN and its text modification
 HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
 its structure diagram
 HITSEQ ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
 structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
 FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
 its structure diagram
 FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
 structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
 KWIC ----- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
 OCC ----- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes. For a list of the display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at an arrow prompt (=>). Examples of formats include: TI; TI, AU; BIB, ST; TI, IND; TI, SO. You may specify the format fields in any order and the information will be displayed in the same order as the format specification.

All of the formats (except for SAM, SCAN, HIT, HITIND, HITRN, HITSTR, FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC to view a specified Accession Number.
 ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):end

=> d kwic 3

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Antitumor action of crotalase, a defibrinogenating snake
venom enzyme

AB . . . the venom enzymes. For these studies, solid B16 melanoma was
excised from mice and a cell suspension was prepd. in serum-free

RPMI-1640 medium. Treatment of the cells with crotalase (30 NIH clotting unit/mL) produced a dramatic inhibition of growth after s.c. . .

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9
L17 18 S L8 AND L10
L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
L19 106 S L14 (L) L10
L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> s l20 and alligator

883 ALLIGATOR
277 ALLIGATORS
941 ALLIGATOR
(ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)
L22 1 L20 AND ALLIGATOR

=> d ibib

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:226173 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:226173

TITLE: Tamoxifen 'sex reverses' alligator embryos
at male producing temperature, but is an antiestrogen
in female hatchlings

AUTHOR(S): Lance, V. A.; Bogart, M. H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Reprod. Endangered Species, Zool. Soc., San
Diego, CA, 92112, USA

SOURCE: Experientia (1991), 47(3), 263-6

CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

=> s l20 and cayman
135 CAYMAN
5 CAYMANS
137 CAYMAN
(CAYMAN OR CAYMANS)
L23 0 L20 AND CAYMAN

=> s l20 and gator
30 GATOR
1 GATORS
31 GATOR
(GATOR OR GATORS)
L24 0 L20 AND GATOR

=> s l20 and crockidile
0 CROCKIDILE
L25 0 L20 AND CROCKIDILE

=> s l20 and crocodile
309 CROCODILE
146 CROCODILES
373 CROCODILE
(CROCODILE OR CROCODILES)
L26 0 L20 AND CROCODILE

=> s l20 and snake
12027 SNAKE
3022 SNAKES
12861 SNAKE
(SNAKE OR SNAKES)
L27 45 L20 AND SNAKE

=> d ibib 5-10

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:156216 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:241746

TITLE: Suppressive effect of the cytotoxin from Guangxi cobra
venom on human ovarian carcinoma cell and cervical
carcinoma cell line

AUTHOR(S): She, Shangyang; Lei, Danqing; Wang, Qiuyan; Lin,
Faquan; Shu, Yuyan

CORPORATE SOURCE: Snake Venom Research Institute, Guangxi Medical
University, Nanning, 530021, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Guangxi Yike Daxue Xuebao (2001), 18(6), 788-790
CODEN: GYDXFJ; ISSN: 1005-930X

PUBLISHER: Guangxi Yike Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese

L27 ANSWER 6 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:719507 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:5

TITLE: Progress in studies on antitumor effect of
snake venom

AUTHOR(S): Li, Jun; Li, Jiesheng; Yang, Weidong

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biotechnology, Jinan University, Canton,

510632, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhongcaoyao (2001), 32(8), 757-759
CODEN: CTYAD8; ISSN: 0253-2670
PUBLISHER: Zhongcaoyao Zazhi Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Chinese

L27 ANSWER 7 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:322986 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:102139

TITLE: Rhodostomin, a snake venom disintegrin,
inhibits angiogenesis elicited by basic fibroblast
growth factor and suppresses tumor growth by a
selective .alpha.v.beta.3 blockade of endothelial
cells

AUTHOR(S): Yeh, Chia-Hsin; Peng, Hui-Chin; Yang, Rong-Seng;
Huang, Tur-Fu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine,
National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (2001), 59(5), 1333-1342

CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental
Therapeutics

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 8 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:102993 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:116689

TITLE: Anti-invasive effect of contortrostatin, a
snake venom disintegrin, and TNF-.alpha. on
malignant glioma cells

AUTHOR(S): Schmitmeier, Stephanie; Markland, Francis S.; Chen,
Thomas C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology,
Keck School of Medicine and Norris Comprehensive
Cancer Center, University of Southern California, Los
Angeles, CA, 90033, USA

SOURCE: Anticancer Research (2000), 20(6B), 4227-4233

CODEN: ANTRD4; ISSN: 0250-7005

PUBLISHER: International Institute of Anticancer Research

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 9 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:90118 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:218191

TITLE: In vivo effect of snake phospholipase A2
(crotoxin + cardiotoxin) on serum IL-1.alpha.,
TNF-.alpha. and IL-1ra level in humans

AUTHOR(S): Costa, Luis A.; Fornari, M. Cecilia; Berardi, Vanina
E.; Miles, Horacio A.; Diez, Roberto A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Onco-Venom Research, School of Medicine (UBA), Buenos

Aires, 1426, Argent.
SOURCE: Immunology Letters (2001), 75(2), 137-141
CODEN: IMLED6; ISSN: 0165-2478
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 10 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:792836 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:86488

TITLE: 5-Substituted N4-Hydroxy-2'-deoxycytidines and Their
5'-Monophosphates: Synthesis, Conformation,
Interaction with Tumor Thymidylate Synthase, and in
Vitro Antitumor Activity

AUTHOR(S): Felczak, Krzysztof; Miazga, Agnieszka; Poznanski,
Jaroslaw; Bretner, Maria; Kulikowski, Tadeusz; Dzik,
Jolanta M.; Golos, Barbara; Zielinski, Zbigniew;
Ciesla, Joanna; Rode, Wojciech

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish
Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, 02-106, Pol.

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2000), 43(24),
4647-4656

CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:86488

REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> venom

VENOM IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.

For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter

"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s venom

21793 VENOM

14468 VENOMS

L28 23063 VENOM
(VENOM OR VENOMS)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?

L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

L3 114 S L1 AND L2

L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

L5 4 S L4 AND L3

L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001

L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

L8 4496 S REPTIL?
L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L11 86 S L8 AND L9
L12 11 S L11 AND L10
L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
L15 740 S L14 AND L8
L16 11 S L15 AND L9
L17 18 S L8 AND L10
L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
L19 106 S L14 (L) L10
L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)
L22 1 S L20 AND ALLIGATOR
L23 0 S L20 AND CAYMAN
L24 0 S L20 AND GATOR
L25 0 S L20 AND CROCKIDILE
L26 0 S L20 AND CROCODILE
L27 45 S L20 AND SNAKE
L28 23063 S VENOM

=> s l28 not l27

L29 23021 L28 NOT L27

=> s l27 not l28

L30 3 L27 NOT L28

=> d ibib 1-3

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:885126 CAPLUS

TITLE: Snake poison anti-cancer
medicine and its prepn.

INVENTOR(S): Yuliang, Xiong, Wanyu, Wang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inst., C.A.S, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp.
given

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1102570	A	19950517	CN 1993-114644	19931112
CN 1064241	B	20010411		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1993-114644	19931112

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:120862 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126945

TITLE: Compound chinese medicine prepared by using
snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing

cancer of lung
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Yuqing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1321509	A	20011114	CN 2001-117467	20010426
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		CN 2001-117467	20010426	

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:35532 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:35532
TITLE: Formosanin-C, an immunomodulator with antitumor activity
AUTHOR(S): Wu, Rong Tsun; Chiang, Hsuch Ching; Fu, Wan Chyung; Chien, Kwang Yu; Chung, Yu Mei; Horng, Lin Yea
CORPORATE SOURCE: Grad. Inst. Microbiol. Immunol., Natl. Yang-Ming Med. Coll., Taipei, Taiwan
SOURCE: International Journal of Immunopharmacology (1990), 12(7), 777-86
CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

=> d kwic 1-3

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Snake poison anti-cancer medicine and its prepn.

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Compound chinese medicine prepared by using snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung
IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Qianshouguanyin; compd. chinese medicine prepd. by using snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung, and method for prepg. same)
IT Agrimonia pilosa
Antitumor agents
Arctium
Astragalus
Bupleurum
Descurainia sophia
Epimedium sagittatum
Fritillaria
Gynostemma pentaphylla
Liriope
Lung, neoplasm

Oldenlandia diffusa

Panax

Platycodon

Schisandra

Valerianaceae

(compd. chinese medicine prepd. by using snake medicine

Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung, and method for prepg. same)

IT Essential oils

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(compd. chinese medicine prepd. by using snake medicine

Qianshouguanyin for preventing cancer of lung, and method for prepg. same)

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Paris formosana Hayata (Liliaceae) grown in the mountain areas of Taiwan, has been used as a folk remedy for snake bite, and as an anti-inflammatory or antineoplastic agent. The effects of formosanin-C (I), a diosgenin saponin isolated from P. formosana, on immune responses and transplantable murine tumor. . . of 5-fluorouracil against MH-134 mouse hepatoma was potentiated by i.p. treatment with I. These results suggest that I might display antitumor activity in assocn. with modification of the immune system.

=> file pctfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION	

FULL ESTIMATED COST	131.47	139.11
---------------------	--------	--------

	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION	

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.25	-5.25
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FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:00:06 ON 04 APR 2006

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 03 APR 2006 <20060403/UP>

MOST RECENT UPDATE WEEK: 200611 <200611/EW>

FILE LAST UPDATED (FULLTEXT) 28 MAR 2006 <20060328/UPTX>

MOST RECENT UPDATE WEEK: 200612

FILE COVERS 1978 TO DATE

>>> IMAGES ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AND FOR EMAIL-PRINTS <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOW AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE.

SEE HELP CHANGE AND

<http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc-reform.html> >>>

>>> UPDATING OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA HAS RESUMED <<<

>>> SDI SEARCHES (ALERTS) HAVE RESUMED AND RUN ON 4 WEEKS OF

DATA AT A TIME UNTIL PUBLICATION WEEK 2006/12 <<<

=> s reptil?

L31 3353 REPTIL?

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?

76851 CANCER?

64318 TUMOR?

22243 NEOPLAS?

L32 95814 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s snake? or alligator or cayman or gator or crockidile

3255 SNAKE?

556 ALLIGATOR

149 ALLIGATORS

692 ALLIGATOR

(ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)

1085 CAYMAN

319 GATOR

85 GATORS

402 GATOR

(GATOR OR GATORS)

0 CROCKIDILE

L33 5348 SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE

=> s snake? or alligator or cayman or gator or crocodile

3255 SNAKE?

556 ALLIGATOR

149 ALLIGATORS

692 ALLIGATOR

(ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)

1085 CAYMAN

319 GATOR

85 GATORS

402 GATOR

(GATOR OR GATORS)

184 CROCODILE

78 CROCODILES

256 CROCODILE

(CROCODILE OR CROCODILES)

L34 5516 SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE

=> s anticancer? or (anti-cancer?) or (anti-tumor) or antitumor or antineoplastic or (anti-neoplastic)

14653 ANTICANCER?

172360 ANTI

169 ANTIS

172394 ANTI

(ANTI OR ANTIS)

76851 CANCER?

11652 ANTI-CANCER?

(ANTI(W)CANCER?)

172360 ANTI

169 ANTIS

172394 ANTI

(ANTI OR ANTIS)

54538 TUMOR

34530 TUMORS

60380 TUMOR

(TUMOR OR TUMORS)

9156 ANTI-TUMOR

(ANTI(W)TUMOR)

8516 ANTITUMOR
 8 ANTITUMORS
 8517 ANTITUMOR
 (ANTITUMOR OR ANTITUMORS)
 5532 ANTINEOPLASTIC
 1033 ANTINEOPLASTICS
 6227 ANTINEOPLASTIC
 (ANTINEOPLASTIC OR ANTINEOPLASTICS)
 172360 ANTI
 169 ANTIS
 172394 ANTI
 (ANTI OR ANTIS)
 14375 NEOPLASTIC
 386 NEOPLASTICS
 14629 NEOPLASTIC
 (NEOPLASTIC OR NEOPLASTICS)
 2762 ANTI-NEOPLASTIC
 (ANTI(W)NEOPLASTIC)
 L35 32293 ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
 ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLASTIC)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
 L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
 L3 114 S L1 AND L2
 L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
 L5 4 S L4 AND L3
 L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
 L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

L8 4496 S REPTIL?
 L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
 L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
 L11 86 S L8 AND L9
 L12 11 S L11 AND L10
 L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
 L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
 L15 740 S L14 AND L8
 L16 11 S L15 AND L9
 L17 18 S L8 AND L10
 L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
 L19 106 S L14 (L) L10
 L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
 L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)
 L22 1 S L20 AND ALLIGATOR
 L23 0 S L20 AND CAYMAN
 L24 0 S L20 AND GATOR
 L25 0 S L20 AND CROCKIDILE
 L26 0 S L20 AND CROCODILE
 L27 45 S L20 AND SNAKE
 L28 23063 S VENOM
 L29 23021 S L28 NOT L27

L30 3 S L27 NOT L28

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:00:06 ON 04 APR 2006

L31 3353 S REPTIL?

L32 95814 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

L33 5348 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE

L34 5516 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE

L35 32293 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

=> s l31 and l32

L36 2356 L31 AND L32

=> s l36 and l34

L37 279 L36 AND L34

=> s l37 and l35

L38 166 L37 AND L35

=> s l38 not py>2001

481150 PY>2001

L39 24 L38 NOT PY>2001

=> s l39 and (serum or sera or serological)

86892 SERUM

1398 SERUMS

47328 SERA

118352 SERUM

(SERUM OR SERUMS OR SERA)

47328 SERA

.45 SERAS

47343 SERA

(SERA OR SERAS)

4735 SEROLOGICAL

90 SEROLOGICALS

4810 SEROLOGICAL

(SEROLOGICAL OR SEROLOGICALS)

L40 23 L39 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

=> d ibib 1-10

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001096551 PCTFULL ED 20020826

TITLE (ENGLISH): WHOLE CELL ENGINEERING BY MUTAGENIZING A SUBSTANTIAL
PORTION OF A STARTING GENOME, COMBINING MUTATIONS, AND
OPTIONALLY REPEATING

TITLE (FRENCH): INGENIERIE CELLULAIRE COMPLETE PAR MUTAGENESE D'UNE
PARTIE SUBSTANTIELLE D'UN GENOME DE DEPART, PAR
COMBINAISON DE MUTATIONS ET EVENTUELLEMENT REPETITION

INVENTOR(S): SHORT, Jay, M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DIVERSA CORPORATION;
SHORT, Jay, M.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001096551 A2 20011220

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD
MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW
MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US19367 A 20010614

PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-09/594,459 20000614

US 2000-09/677,584 20000930

L40 ANSWER 2 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001088156 PCTFULL ED 20020826

TITLE (ENGLISH): 33428, A HUMAN METALLOPROTEASE FAMILY MEMBER AND USES
THEREOF

TITLE (FRENCH): 33428, MEMBRES DE LA FAMILLE DES METALLOPROTEASES
HUMAINES ET UTILISATIONS ASSOCIEES

INVENTOR(S): KAPELLER-LIBERMANN, Rosana;
COOK, William, James;
SILOS-SANTIAGO, Inmaculada

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
KAPELLER-LIBERMANN, Rosana;
COOK, William, James;
SILOS-SANTIAGO, Inmaculada

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 2001088156	A2	20011122
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DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG
MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ
SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US15766 A 20010515

PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/204,160 20000515

US 2000-60/204,159 20000515

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001088155 PCTFULL ED 20020826

TITLE (ENGLISH): 33428, A HUMAN METALLOPROTEASE FAMILY MEMBER AND USES
THEREOF

TITLE (FRENCH): 33428, UN NOUVEAU MEMBRE DE LA FAMILLE DES
METALLOPROTEASES HUMAINES ET SES UTILISATIONS

INVENTOR(S): KAPELLER-LIBERMANN, Rosana;
COOK, William, James;
SILOS-SANTIAGO, Inmaculada

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
KAPELLER-LIBERMANN, Rosana;
COOK, William, James;
SILOS-SANTIAGO, Inmaculada

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001088155 A2 20011122

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD
MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW
MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US15527 A 20010515

PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/204,160 20000515

US 2000-60/204,159 20000515

L40 ANSWER 4 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001083781 PCTFULL ED 20020826

TITLE (ENGLISH): 14094, A NOVEL HUMAN TRYPSIN FAMILY MEMBER AND USES
THEREOF

TITLE (FRENCH): 14094, UN NOUVEAU MEMBRE DANS LA FAMILLE DE LA TRYPSINE
HUMAINE ET SON UTILISATION

INVENTOR(S): MEYERS, Rachel;
MACBETH, Kyle, J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
MEYERS, Rachel;
MACBETH, Kyle, J.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001083781 A2 20011108

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG
MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ
SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US13903 A 20010430

PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/200,621 20000428

US 2000-09/633,300 20000808

L40 ANSWER 5 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001072781 PCTFULL ED 20020822

TITLE (ENGLISH): HUMAN GENES AND EXPRESSION PRODUCTS

TITLE (FRENCH): GENES HUMAINS ET PRODUITS D'EXPRESSION GENIQUE XVI

INVENTOR(S): WILLIAMS, Lewis, T.;
ESCOBEDO, Jaime;
INNIS, Michael, A.;
GARCIA, Pablo, Dominguez;
SUDDUTH-KLINGER, Julie;
REINHARD, Christoph;
HE, Zhijun;

RANDAZZO, Filippo;
KENNEDY, Giulia, C.;
POT, David A.;
KASSAM, Altaf;
LAMSON, George;
DRMANAC, Radoje;
CRKVENJAKOV, Radomir;
DICKSON, Mark;
DRMANAC, Snezana;
LABAT, Ivan;
LESHKOWITZ, Dena;
KITA, David;
GARCIA, Veronica;
JONES, Lee, William;
STACHE-CRAIN, Birgit
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CHIRON CORPORATION;

HYSEQ INC.;
WILLIAMS, Lewis, T.;
ESCOBEDO, Jaime;
INNIS, Michael, A.;
GARCIA, Pablo, Dominguez;
SUDDUTH-KLINGER, Julie;
REINHARD, Christoph;
HE, Zhijun;
RANDAZZO, Filippo;
KENNEDY, Giulia, C.;
POT, David A.;
KASSAM, Altaf;
LAMSON, George;
DRMANAC, Radoje;
CRKVENJAKOV, Radomir;
DICKSON, Mark;
DRMANAC, Snezana;
LABAT, Ivan;
LESHKOWITZ, Dena;
KITA, David;
GARCIA, Veronica;
JONES, Lee, William;
STACHE-CRAIN, Birgit

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 2001072781	A2	20011004
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DESIGNATED STATES

.W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG
MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ
SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US9952 A 20010327

PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/192,583 20000328

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001055205 PCTFULL ED 20020827
TITLE (ENGLISH): NUCLEIC ACIDS, PROTEINS, AND ANTIBODIES
TITLE (FRENCH): ACIDES NUCLEIQUES, PROTEINES ET ANTICORPS
INVENTOR(S): ROSEN, Craig, A.;

BARASH, Steven, C.;
RUBEN, Steven, M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES, INC.;

ROSEN, Craig, A.;
BARASH, Steven, C.;
RUBEN, Steven, M.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001055205 A1 20010802

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK
MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD
SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US1337 A 20010117

PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/179,065 20000131

US 2000-60/180,628 20000204
US 2000-60/184,664 20000224
US 2000-60/186,350 20000302
US 2000-60/189,874 20000316
US 2000-60/190,076 20000317
US 2000-60/198,123 20000418
US 2000-60/205,515 20000519
US 2000-60/209,467 20000607
US 2000-60/214,886 20000628
US 2000-60/215,135 20000630
US 2000-60/216,647 20000707
US 2000-60/216,880 20000707
US 2000-60/217,487 20000711
US 2000-60/217,496 20000711
US 2000-60/218,290 20000714
US 2000-60/220,963 20000726
US 2000-60/220,964 20000726
US 2000-60/225,757 20000814
US 2000-60/225,270 20000814
US 2000-60/225,447 20000814
US 2000-60/225,267 20000814
US 2000-60/225,758 20000814
US 2000-60/225,268 20000814
US 2000-60/224,518 20000814
US 2000-60/224,519 20000814
US 2000-60/225,759 20000814
US 2000-60/225,213 20000814
US 2000-60/225,266 20000814
US 2000-60/225,214 20000814
US 2000-60/226,279 20000818
US 2000-60/226,868 20000822

US 2000-60/227,182	20000822
US 2000-60/226,681	20000822
US 2000-60/227,009	20000823
US 2000-60/228,924	20000830
US 2000-60/229,344	20000901
US 2000-60/229,343	20000901
US 2000-60/229,287	20000901
US 2000-60/229,345	20000901
US 2000-60/229,513	20000905
US 2000-60/229,509	20000905
US 2000-60/230,438	20000906
US 2000-60/230,437	20000906
US 2000-60/231,413	20000908
US 2000-60/232,080	20000908
US 2000-60/231,414	20000908
US 2000-60/231,244	20000908
US 2000-60/232,081	20000908
US 2000-60/231,242	20000908
US 2000-60/231,243	20000908
US 2000-60/231,968	20000912
US 2000-60/232,401	20000914
US 2000-60/232,399	20000914
US 2000-60/232,400	20000914
US 2000-60/232,397	20000914
US 2000-60/233,063	20000914
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US 2000-60/233,065	20000914
US 2000-60/232,398	20000914
US 2000-60/234,223	20000921
US 2000-60/234,274	20000921
US 2000-60/234,997	20000925
US 2000-60/234,998	20000925
US 2000-60/235,484	20000926
US 2000-60/235,834	20000927
US 2000-60/235,836	20000927
US 2000-60/236,369	20000929
US 2000-60/236,327	20000929
US 2000-60/236,370	20000929
US 2000-60/236,368	20000929
US 2000-60/236,367	20000929
US 2000-60/237,039	20001002
US 2000-60/237,038	20001002
US 2000-60/237,040	20001002
US 2000-60/237,037	20001002
US 2000-60/236,802	20001002
US 2000-60/239,937	20001013
US 2000-60/239,935	20001013
US 2000-60/241,785	20001020
US 2000-60/241,809	20001020
US 2000-60/240,960	20001020
US 2000-60/241,787	20001020
US 2000-60/241,808	20001020
US 2000-60/241,221	20001020
US 2000-60/241,786	20001020
US 2000-60/241,826	20001020
US 2000-60/244,617	20001101
US 2000-60/246,474	20001108

US 2000-60/246,532	20001108
US 2000-60/246,476	20001108
US 2000-60/246,526	20001108
US 2000-60/246,475	20001108
US 2000-60/246,525	20001108
US 2000-60/246,528	20001108
US 2000-60/246,527	20001108
US 2000-60/246,477	20001108
US 2000-60/246,611	20001108
US 2000-60/246,610	20001108
US 2000-60/246,613	20001108
US 2000-60/246,609	20001108
US 2000-60/246,478	20001108
US 2000-60/246,524	20001108
US 2000-60/246,523	20001108
US 2000-60/249,299	20001117
US 2000-60/249,210	20001117
US 2000-60/249,216	20001117
US 2000-60/249,217	20001117
US 2000-60/249,211	20001117
US 2000-60/249,215	20001117
US 2000-60/249,218	20001117
US 2000-60/249,208	20001117
US 2000-60/249,213	20001117
US 2000-60/249,212	20001117
US 2000-60/249,207	20001117
US 2000-60/249,245	20001117
US 2000-60/249,244	20001117
US 2000-60/249,297	20001117
US 2000-60/249,214	20001117
US 2000-60/249,264	20001117
US 2000-60/249,209	20001117
US 2000-60/249,300	20001117
US 2000-60/249,265	20001117
US 2000-60/250,391	20001201
US 2000-60/250,160	20001201
US 2000-60/256,719	20001205
US 2000-60/251,030	20001205
US 2000-60/251,988	20001205
US 2000-60/251,479	20001206
US 2000-60/251,869	20001208
US 2000-60/251,856	20001208
US 2000-60/251,868	20001208
US 2000-60/251,990	20001208
US 2000-60/251,989	20001208
US 2000-60/254,097	20001211
US 2001-60/259,678	20010105

L40 ANSWER 7 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001054717 PCTFULL ED 20020827

TITLE (ENGLISH): VACCINE COMPOSITION, PROCESS AND METHODS

TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITION DE VACCIN, PROCEDE ET METHODES

INVENTOR(S): JIRA, Vic;
JIRATHITICAL, Vichai

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): JIRA, Vic;
JIRATHITICAL, Vichai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001054717 A1 20010802

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK
MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD
SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US2811 A 20010129

PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-09/494,607 20000131

US 2000-60/227,520 20000824

L40 ANSWER 8 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001042451 PCTFULL ED 20020827

TITLE (ENGLISH): FULL-LENGTH HUMAN cDNAs ENCODING POTENTIALLY SECRETED
PROTEINS

TITLE (FRENCH): ADNc HUMAINS PLEINE LONGUEUR CODANT POUR DES PROTEINES
POTENTIELLEMENT SECRETEES

INVENTOR(S): DUMAS MILNE EDWARDS, Jean-Baptiste;
BOUGUELERET, Lydie;
JOBERT, Severin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GENSET;
DUMAS MILNE EDWARDS, Jean-Baptiste;
BOUGUELERET, Lydie;
JOBERT, Severin

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001042451 A2 20010614

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK
MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD
SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-IB1938 A 20001207

PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-60/169,629 19991208

US 2000-60/187,470 20000306

L40 ANSWER 9 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001012777 PCTFULL ED 20020828

TITLE (ENGLISH): GROWTH DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR-8 NUCLEIC ACID AND
POLYPEPTIDE FROM AQUATIC SPECIES, AND TRANSGENIC
AQUATIC SPECIES

TITLE (FRENCH): ACIDE NUCLEIQUE ET POLYPEPTIDE DU FACTEUR 8 DE
CROISSANCE ET DIFFERENCIATION PROVENANT D'ESPECES
AQUATIQUES ET ESPECES AQUATIQUES TRANSGENIQUES

INVENTOR(S): LEE, Se-jin;

MCPHERRON, Alexandra, C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 2001012777 A2 20010222

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK
MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL
SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE
DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI
CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US22884 A 20000817

PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-09/378,238 19990819

L40 ANSWER 10 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000073454 PCTFULL ED 20020515

TITLE (ENGLISH): SECRETED AND TRANSMEMBRANE POLYPEPTIDES AND NUCLEIC
ACIDS ENCODING THE SAME

TITLE (FRENCH): POLYPEPTIDES TRANSMEMBRANAIRES SECRETES ET ACIDES
NUCLEIQUES CODANTS POUR CEUX-CI

INVENTOR(S): ASHKENAZI, Avi, J.;

BAKER, Kevin, P.;
BOTSTEIN, David;
DESNOYERS, Luc;
EATON, Dan, L.;
FERRARA, Napoleone;
FONG, Sherman;
GERBER, Hanspeter;
GERRITSEN, Mary, E.;
GODDARD, Audrey;
GODOWSKI, Paul, J.;
GRIMALDI, Christopher, J.;
GURNEY, Austin, L.;
KLJAVIN, Ivar, J.;
NAPIER, Mary, A.;
PAN, James;
PAONI, Nicholas, F.;
ROY, Margaret, Ann;
STEWART, Timothy, A.;
TUMAS, Daniel;
WATANABE, Colin, K.;
WILLIAMS, P., Mickey;
WOOD, William, I.;
ZHANG, ZeminRP : KRESNAK, Mark, T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GENENTECH, INC.;

ASHKENAZI, Avi, J.;
BAKER, Kevin, P.;
BOTSTEIN, David;
DESNOYERS, Luc;
EATON, Dan, L.;
FERRARA, Napoleone;
FONG, Sherman;

GERBER, Hanspeter;
GERRITSEN, Mary, E.;
GODDARD, Audrey;
GODOWSKI, Paul, J.;
GRIMALDI, Christopher, J.;
GURNEY, Austin, L.;
KLJAVIN, Ivar, J.;
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STEWART, Timothy, A.;
TUMAS, Daniel;
WATANABE, Colin, K.;
WILLIAMS, P., Mickey;
WOOD, William, I.;
ZHANG, Zemin

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ
UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES
FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA
GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US8439 A 20000330

PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/141,037 20000128

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US 1999-60/144,758	19990831
US 1999-60/145,698	19990726
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US 2000-PCT/US00/04914	20000224
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US 1999-PCT/US99/30911	19991220

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L40 ANSWER 7 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ABEN . . . denatured. The preferred composition is administered across the
mucosal surface of a subject suffering or about to suffer from
infection, tumor, or immune disease. The composition is
administered as a preventive or a therapeutic vaccine.

DETD FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the therapy and prophylaxis of
pathogen-induced infections, tumors,
I 0 and immune disorders. In particular the invention relates to
vaccines for oral administration.

mediated by molecules like antibodies, and cell-mediated reactions, like
killer and suppressor cells, to overcome pathogen infection and to
effectively treat cancer and immune
disorders of autoimmune and inflammatory nature.

preferred composition is administered across the mucosal surface or
mucus membrane of a subject
suffering or about to suffer from infection, tumor, or immune
disease. The composition is administered as a
preventive or a therapeutic vaccine.

invention is a pharmaceutical composition which depending on the source
of base
material can possess either immunomodulatory, antimicrobial, antifungal,
antiviral, antiinflammatory or
antitumor activity, as well as the ability to combine such
activities.

of pathogen
the preferred antigen is derived from malignant cells or tissues. Thus,
present invention relates to prophylactic
and therapeutic methods of anti-tumor immunization.
For example these methods can cross-prime a
mammalian host to natural M11C class I or II restricted tumor
antigens with tumor antigen. A primary tumor
or malignant tissue is resected from the patient and a population of
tumor or malignant cells are cultured in
vitro. These cultured tumor cells are optionally loaded with
an artificial target antigen. The tumor cells are
then inactivated and introduced into the patient. This priming can be
simultaneous or subsequent to a direct
immunization of the patient with the same or substantially the same
artificial target antigen. This method of
coupled host immunization promotes a tumor specific
cell-mediated immune response against multiple,
undefined natural tumor antigens expressed on the unmodified
tumor cell surface.

While the preferred vaccine is a multivalent, oral vaccine more
specifically- targeted vaccines
consisting of one or few select tumor antigens are also

contemplated. Such tumor associated antigens can comprise oncofetal antigens, melanoma MPG, melanoma p97, carcinoma Neu oncogene product, members of the MAGE family, the BAGE family, . . .

As an anti-tumor agent, the instant composition is useful in treating solid tumors and malignancies of lymphoreticular origin. For example, the composition's utility for treatment of solid tumors includes: cancers of the head and neck, including squamous cell carcinoma; lung cancer, including small cell and non-small cell lung carcinoma; mediastinal tumors; esophageal cancer, including squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma; pancreatic cancer; cancer of the hepatobiliary system, including hepatocellular carcinoma, cholangiocarcinoma, gall bladder carcinoma and biliary tract carcinoma; small intestinal carcinoma, including adenocarcinoma, sarcoma, lymphoma and carcinoids; colorectal cancer, including colon carcinoma and rectal carcinoma; metastatic carcinoma; cancers of the genitourinary system, including ovarian cancer, uterine sarcoma, and renal cell, ureteral, bladder, prostate, urethral, penile, testicular, vulvar, vaginal, cervical, endometrial, and fallopian tube carcinoma; breast cancer; endocrine system cancer; soft tissue sarcomas;

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malignant mesotheliomas; skin cancer, including squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma and melanoma; cancer of the central nervous system; malignant bone tumors; and plasma cell neoplasms.

elicits a mucosal immune response in a subject in need thereof. When oral vaccine composition useful for the treatment of a cancer is contemplated, such a vaccine composition comprises at least one denatured cancer antigen derived from a cancer tissue or a cancer cell. The denatured cancer antigen can be derived from a single cancer cell line or from pooled non-identical cancer cell lines.

Sarcoma virus (RSV), Mammalian C-type Murine leukemia virus (MLV), Feline leukemia virus (FeLV), simian sarcoma virus (SSV), B-type viruses like Mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV), D-type viruses like Mason-Pfizer monkey virus (MPMV), Simian AIDS viruses (SRVs), HTLV-BLV group such as Human T-cell leukemia virus. . .

by herpes virus type 8, adult T-cell leukemia caused by HTLV-I retrovirus, or hairy cell leukemia caused by HTLV-II, and many other tumors and leukemias caused by infectious agents and viruses.

leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, polycythemia vera, Sezary cell leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin's

disease, non-Hodgkin's disease,
multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, heavy chain disease,
solid tumors like sarcomas and
carcinomas, fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, liposarcoma, chondrosarcoma,
osteogenic sarcoma, chordoma,
angiosarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma,
lymphangioendotheliosarcoma,
synovium, mesothelioma, Ewing's tumor, leiomyosarcoma,
rhabdomyosarcoma, colon carcinoma, pancreatic
cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer,
prostate cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell
carcinoma,
adenocarcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma,
papillary carcinoma, papillary
adenocarcinomas, cystadenocarcinoma, medullary carcinoma, bronchogenic
carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma,
hepatoma, bile duct carcinoma, choriocarcinoma, seminoma, embryonal
carcinoma, Wilms' tumor,
cervical cancer, uterine cancer, testicular
tumor, lung carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma, bladder
carcinoma, epithelial carcinoma, glioma, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma,
craniopharyngioma, ependymoma,
pinealoma, hemangioblastoma, acoustic neuroma, oligodendroglioma,
meningioma, melanoma,
neuroblastoma, . . .

asthma, trauma, oxidative stress, nitric oxide-related
inflammatory reaction, cell death or apoptosis, Alzheimer's disease,
Parkinson's disease, neurodegenerative
disease, demyelinating disease, HIV dementia, tumor
angiogenesis, irradiation damage, drug allergy,
ischemia, reperfusion, periodontitis, gingivitis, rhinitis, allergic
conjunctivitis, eczema, anaphylaxis,
restenosis, stroke, congestive heart failure, endometriosis,
atherosclerosis, endosclerosis, . . .

for example, can be added prior to lyophilization these include but not
limited to hydrolyzed
gelatin, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, human serum
albumin, cysteine, sodium glutamate, chelator,
sugars like sorbitol, mannitol, dulcitol, sucrose, lactose, maltose or
trehalose, and buffers like phosphate or
citrate. The . . .

as follows; mammals as humans, primates, cattle, pigs,
goats, sheep, horses, rabbits, mice, and rats, birds as chicken,
turkeys, and ostriches, reptiles as turtles and
snakes, and water-living animals like fish, e.g., tuna,
bonito, salmon, shark, trout, and ray, shell fish and
mollusks; whales and dolphins; insects. . .

In general, recombinant retroviruses carrying a vector construct capable
of preventing, inhibiting,
stabilizing or reversing infectious, cancerous or auto-immune
diseases are desirable. More specifically, the
recombinant retroviruses of the present invention are useful for
inducing a specific immune. . .

TNF, GNVCSF, a nonretroviral viral antigen, e.g. gH, gD, gB or gL or a homologue thereof, pertussis toxin, and/or a cancer antigen. Such a

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viral vector may comprise a recombinant chimeric nucleic acid which is derived from a nucleic acid encoding a fusion. . .

A fusion polypeptide can also comprise a chemokine and either a tumor or viral antigen which is administered as either a protein or nucleic acid vaccine to elicit an immune response effective in treating

cancer or effective in treating or preventing HIV infection.

Also contemplated is a viral regulation protein or a viral regulation protein along. . .

Chimeric human rhinoviruses are particularly advantageous as they are only mildly pathogenic, have numerous potential serotypes and can elicit significant mucosal and serum immunological response.

In case of specifically anti-tumor type vaccine the composition of the invention in addition to denatured tumor cells and fragments thereof can also be enriched with recombinant or naturally derived tumor antigens like MAGE-1, MAGE-3, MEL-I and peptide fragments thereof; human chorionic gonadotropin and peptide fragments thereof; carcinoembryonic antigen and peptide fragments thereof. . . antigens and peptide fragments thereof; prostate-specific membrane antigen and peptide fragments thereof; squamous cell carcinoma antigen and peptide fragments thereof; ovarian cancer antigen and peptide

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fragments thereof; pancreas cancer associated antigen and peptide fragments thereof; Her1/neu and peptide fragments thereof; gp-100 and peptide fragments thereof; mutant K-ras proteins and. . .

Other typical carriers and adjuvants include, for example, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminum stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, chitosan, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, one or. . .

cellular solid material (red cells, white cells, platelets, and other circulating cells or precursors thereof) and liquid form like plasma or serum. As used herein the term plasma shall include the serum and plasma portion of blood as well as any of the protein and components which may be

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further purified therefrom. Plasma. . .

the onset or progression of, or diagnose the particular condition being treated. In general, an effective amount for treating for example cancer will be that amount required to inhibit mammalian cancer cell proliferation in-situ either directly or indirectly via recruitment of immune cells. When administered to a subject, effective amounts will depend, . . .

www.pbrma.org; www.aphanet.org; www.pjbpubs.co.uk;
www.drugbase.co.za; <http://www.prescript.com>; or <http://www.musclerelaxant-medications.com/indexl.htm>

incorporated herein by way of reference. These active compounds belong to various classes of drugs like

antitumor agents, standard cytostatics, antimetabolites, substances that intercalate DNA, inhibitors of topoisomerases, tubulin inhibitors, alkylating agents, compounds that inactivate ribosomes, tyrosine phosphokinase inhibitors, . . .

6. EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1. Carbon dioxide process

Whole blood or blood serum or plasma or cell culture medium with pathogen-infected cells present in them are treated with carbon dioxide (CO₂) in a pressurized. . .

Woodland, CA) to remove residual Histopaque. After the final wash, PMNC are resuspended in dye-free RPMI 1640 containing 5% fetal bovine serum (Intergen, Purchase, NY). Cultures are incubated at 37 degrees Centigrade in 5% CO₂. About 1 to 7 days after inoculation with HIV, . . .

In a similar manner when cancer vaccine is contemplated, instead of fresh tumor cells obtained from a patient one can select appropriate cancer cell line that derived from a cancer type similar to type of tumor that

patient is affected. One can select just one cell line or use pooled non-identical cancer cell lines. For example, to treat a patient suffering from a breast cancer one can use either one or a plurality of pooled MCF-7, CAMA-1, SKBR-3, or BT-20 breast tumor cell lines grown by a conventional method. Literally thousands of such cell lines exist and these cell lines are easily obtained from a large number of tumor cell sources, e.g.,

American Type Culture Collection or ATCC (www.atcc.org) in Manassas Virginia; DCTDC Tumor

Repository in Frederick, Maryland; The University of Michigan Breast Cell Line/Tissue Bank and Data Base

(<http://www.cancer.med.umich.edu/umbnkdb.html>); ECACC European Collection of Cell Cultures

(<http://fuseiv.star.co.uk/camr>); DSMZ German Collection of Microorganism and Cell Cultures (www.gbf-braunschweig.de/DSMZ); Fujisaki Cell Center or Japanese Cancer

Center (<http://ce11bank.nihs.go.jp>) both in Japan, www.biotech.ist.unige.it/interlab/cldb.htn-d in Italy, ECACC

European Collection of Cell Cultures in

Salisbury, Wiltshire, UK (www.camr.org.uk/frame.htm); The National Laboratory. . .

0.21 2, 20 or 200 microgram of denatured antigen derived from tissues of Rous sarcoma virus infected mice which display visible tumor mass due to virus infection. Control mice are subcutaneously immunized in their hind paws with a mixture of native antigen (100. . mouse. Then, cell suspensions of a single population are prepared and placed (106 cells/well) in a 96-well microplate (Falcon). After adding serum-free culture medium (X-vivo2O, Biowhittaker) and antigen (final concentration 500 microg/rdd) to each well, the plates are incubated for 3 days under. . .

EXAMPLE 21. Kaposi sarcoma (KS) treatment

Kaposi's sarcoma is malignant disease, i.e., tumor or cancer, that occurs often in AIDS patients. HIV-seropositive patients with biopsy-confirmed KS that progressed over the 2 months before enrollment are. . . open label study for up to 1 year. The composition is made from blood of Kaposi sarcoma affected patients or the tumor lesion itself. Doses in some patients are escalated as deemed necessary by the clinician. Toxicity, tumor response, immunologic and angiogenic factors, and virologic parameters are assessed on a regular basis. Twenty patients aged 21 to 47 years with. . . in Example I 1. This means that the same composition is useful against unrelated clinical conditions. Thus composition and method for cancer therapy useful in treating human patients with tumors to inhibit recurrence and formation of metastases. This will for example comprise surgically removing tumor tissue from a human cancer patient, reducing the tumor tissue to small fragments, e.g., powder, denaturing the fragments, formulating into a pill, and administering the vaccine orally into the human patient for a period of time sufficient, e.g., 5 years, to assure that metastases or cancer does not recur.

CLMEN 20 A process of producing a pharmaceutical composition useful for the treatment or prevention of a pathogen infection, a tumor, an immune disorder, said process comprising reducing a tissue derived from a pathogen-infected animal, a tumor, or an organ affected by the immune disorder.

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. The process of claim 20 in which the reducing step further includes.

. . .

26 The process of claim 20 in which the tissue derived from the pathogen-infected animal, the tumor, or the organ affected by the immune disorder is propagated in a tissue culture.

in an amount effective to induce the systemic immune response.

5 1

. An oral vaccine composition useful for the treatment of a cancer, said vaccine composition comprising at least one denatured cancer antigen derived from a cancer tissue or a cancer cell.

36 The oral vaccine composition of claim 35 wherein at least one denatured cancer antigen is derived from a cancer cell line or from pooled non-identical cancer cell lines.

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L40 ANSWER 11 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000069900 PCTFULL ED 20020515

TITLE (ENGLISH): PROTECTION OF ENDOGENOUS THERAPEUTIC PEPTIDES FROM
PEPTIDASE ACTIVITY THROUGH CONJUGATION TO BLOOD
COMPONENTS

TITLE (FRENCH): PROTECTION DE PEPTIDES THERAPEUTIQUES ENDOGENES CONTRE
L'ACTIVITE PEPTIDASE PAR CONJUGAISON DE COMPOSANTS
SANGUINS

INVENTOR(S): BRIDON, Dominique, P.;

EZRIN, Alan, M.;

MILNER, Peter, G.;

HOLMES, Darren, L.;

THIBAudeau, Karen

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CONJUCHEM, INC.;

BRIDON, Dominique, P.;

EZRIN, Alan, M.;

MILNER, Peter, G.;

HOLMES, Darren, L.;

THIBAudeau, Karen

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

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DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX
NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA
UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR
GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW
ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US13576 A 20000517

PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-60/134,406 19990517

US 1999-60/153,406 19990910

US 1999-60/159,783 19991015

L40 ANSWER 12 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000052180 PCTFULL ED 20020515

TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS FOR GENERATING AND SCREENING NOVEL METABOLIC
PATHWAYS

TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDES UTILISES POUR CREER ET ANALYSER DE NOUVELLES

VOIES METABOLIQUES
INVENTOR(S): PETERSON, Todd, C.;
BRIAN, Paul
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TERRAGEN DISCOVERY INC.
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

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NL PT SE

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2000-US5707 A 20000303
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1999-09/263,352 19990305

L40 ANSWER 13 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000028997 PCTFULL ED 20020515

TITLE (ENGLISH): PHOSPHOLIPASE INHIBITORS FOR THE TREATMENT OF
CANCER

TITLE (FRENCH): INHIBITEURS DE PHOSPHOLIPASE POUR LE TRAITEMENT DU
CANCER

INVENTOR(S): TSENG, Albert, Peng, Sheng;
BROADY, Kevin, William

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ANALYTICA LTD;
TSENG, Albert, Peng, Sheng;
BROADY, Kevin, William

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NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA
UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR
GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW
ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-AU1004 A 19991112
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1998-60/108,254 19981112

L40 ANSWER 14 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999063088 PCTFULL ED 20020515

TITLE (ENGLISH): MEMBRANE-BOUND PROTEINS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING
THE

SAME

TITLE (FRENCH): PROTEINES MEMBRANAIRES ET ACIDES NUCLEIQUES CODANT CES
PROTEINES

INVENTOR(S): BAKER, Kevin;
CHEN, Jian;
GODDARD, Audrey;
GURNEY, Austin, L.;
SMITH, Victoria;

WATANABE, Colin, K.;
WOOD, William, I.;
YUAN, Jean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GENENTECH, INC.;
BAKER, Kevin;
CHEN, Jian;
GODDARD, Audrey;
GURNEY, Austin, L.;
SMITH, Victoria;
WATANABE, Colin, K.;
WOOD, William, I.;
YUAN, Jean

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

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W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK
EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN
YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ
MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD
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APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US12252 A 19990602

PRIORITY INFO.: US 1998-60/087,607 19980602

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US 1998-60/097,951	19980826
US 1998-60/097,952	19980826
US 1998-60/097,954	19980826
US 1998-60/097,955	19980826
US 1998-60/097,971	19980826
US 1998-60/097,974	19980826
US 1998-60/097,978	19980826
US 1998-60/097,979	19980826
US 1998-60/097,986	19980826
US 1998-60/098,014	19980826
US 1998-60/098,525	19980831
US 1998-60/100,634	19980916
US 1999-60/115,565	19990112

L40 ANSWER 15 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999060984 PCTFULL ED 20020515

TITLE (ENGLISH): COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR INHIBITING ENDOTHELIAL
CELL PROLIFERATION AND REGULATING ANGIOGENESIS USING
SERINE PROTEASES

TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS ET METHODES D'INHIBITION DE LA

PROLIFERATION CELLULAIRE ENDOTHELIALE ET DE REGULATION
DE L'ANGIOGENESE A L'AIDE DE SERINE-PROTEASES

INVENTOR(S): HOLADAY, John, W.;
FORTIER, Anne, H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ENTREMED, INC.

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 9960984	A2	19991202
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DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK
EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU
ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD
RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC
NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US11418 A 19990521

PRIORITY INFO.: US 1998-60/086,586 19980522

L40 ANSWER 16 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998048846 PCTFULL ED 20020514

TITLE (ENGLISH): LIGHT IMAGING CONTRAST AGENTS

TITLE (FRENCH): AGENTS DE CONTRASTE UTILISES DANS DES TECHNIQUES
D'IMAGERIE BASEES SUR LA LUMIERE

INVENTOR(S): HOHENSCHUH, Eric;
HENRICHS, Paul, Mark;
BACON, Edward;
DESAI, Vinay, Chandrakant;
McINTIRE, Gregory, Lynn

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NYCOMED IMAGING AS;
COCKBAIN, Julian, Roderick, Michaelson;
HOHENSCHUH, Eric;
HENRICHS, Paul, Mark;
BACON, Edward;
DESAI, Vinay, Chandrakant;
McINTIRE, Gregory, Lynn

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 9848846	A1	19981105
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DESIGNATED STATES

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH
GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT
BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-GB1248 A 19980429

PRIORITY INFO.: US 1997-8/848,586 19970429

US 1997-8/984,771 19971204

GB 1997-9727124.1 19971222

US 1998-9/035,285 19980305

L40 ANSWER 17 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998047541 PCTFULL ED 20020514

TITLE (ENGLISH): CONTRAST AGENTS

TITLE (FRENCH): AGENTS DE CONTRASTE

INVENTOR(S): KLAVENESS, Jo;

NAEVESTAD, Anne;

BLACK, Christopher;

WOLFE, Henry;

TOLLESHAUG, Helge

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NYCOMED IMAGING AS;

COCKBAIN, Julian, Roderick, Michaelson;

KLAVENESS, Jo;

NAEVESTAD, Anne;

BLACK, Christopher;

WOLFE, Henry;

TOLLESHAUG, Helge

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 9847541 A1 19981029

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH
GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT
BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF
BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1998-GB1197 A 19980424

PRIORITY INFO.: GB 1997-9708265.5 19970424

L40 ANSWER 18 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998017811 PCTFULL ED 20020514

TITLE (ENGLISH): METHODS FOR GENERATING AND SCREENING NOVEL METABOLIC
PATHWAYS

TITLE (FRENCH): PROCEDES DE PRODUCTION ET DE SELECTION DE NOUVELLES
VOIES METABOLIQUES

INVENTOR(S): PETERSON, Todd, C.;

FOSTER, Lyndon, M.;

BRIAN, Paul

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CHROMAXOME CORPORATION

LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER KIND DATE

WO 9817811 A1 19980430

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CN CU CZ EE GE GH HU ID
IL IS JP KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MX NO
NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UZ VN YU GH KE
LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG

CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-US19958 A 19971024
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1996-8/738,944 19961024

L40 ANSWER 19 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997038966 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): CYTOPROTECTIVE COMPOUNDS
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSES CYTOPROTECTEURS
INVENTOR(S): FRANSON, Richard, C.;
OTTENBRITE, Raphael, M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 9738966	A2	19971023
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DESIGNATED STATES

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM
AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE
SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1997-US6283 A 19970415
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1996-8/632,030 19960415

L40 ANSWER 20 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996040737 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): REVERSIBLE CYSTEINE PROTEASE INHIBITORS
TITLE (FRENCH): INHIBITEURS REVERSIBLES DE CYSTEINE PROTEASE
INVENTOR(S): KLAUS, Jeffrey, Lee;
RASNICK, David;
PALMER, James, T.;
KUO, Elaine, Yee-Lin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ARRIS PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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WO 9640737	A1	19961219
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DESIGNATED STATES

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI
GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM
TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD
RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1996-US8559 A 19960603
PRIORITY INFO.: US 1995-8/474,993 19950607

=> d kwic 19

L40 ANSWER 19 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DET D Interleukin-6 stimulates hepatocytes to increase PLA2 secretion many-fold. Interleukin-1 and tumor necrosis factor induce PLA2 secretion by endothelial cells and by chondrocytes. Thus, immune cell products directly stimulate the hydrolysis of membrane phospholipids and. . . .

PLA2 is also one of the major toxic components of snake venom. Bites of certain snakes inject venom containing PLA2 into the wound, causing toxic and inflammatory responses which may be lethal. What is needed are inhibitors of PLA2 which may be administered to recipients of snake bites and bites of other animals.

white blood cell reactions may damage tissue or be involved in mutational changes associated with aging, radiation or chemotherapy injury, the development of cancer, and hyperimmune proliferative disease such as rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, these reactive chemical species can, through oxidation of proteins, enhance the vulnerability of. . . .

A previous study by Clay et al. (Third International Congress: Eicosanoids & Other Bioactive Lipids in Cancer, Inflammation, & Radiation Repair, Abstract #162) reported that the product of PLA2 activation, 1-acyl lysophospholipid, which affects membrane fluidity, accumulates in stored blood. . . .

oak, poison sumac; bites of insects including, but not limited to, mosquitos, fire ants, chiggers, ticks, bees, spiders, fleas and flies; bites of reptiles, especially venomous reptiles, amphibians, and other animals; contact with various animals with venom on their skin such as poisonous frogs; pruritis associated with local dermatologic or. . . . in the setting of resuscitation from hypovolemic shock, renal ischemia, myocardial infarction, angina, and cardiac ischemia; endothelial inflammation, cardiotoxicity associated with administration of anti-cancer compositions, inhibition of coronary or cerebral restenosis following angioplastic or other vascular procedures, inhibition of platelet activity, especially in vessels following various procedures such. . . .

compositions of the present invention through injection, topical, oral, or aerosol administration, for the treatment of inflammation resulting from the bites of insects, reptiles, amphibians, and other animals, especially venomous animals, such as venomous snakes.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a composition for the treatment of neoplastic disease.

the compound, the polymers being implanted in the vicinity of where drug delivery is desired, for example, at the site of a tumor. The biodegradable polymers and their use are described, for example, in detail in Brem et al., J. Neurosurg.

2. Protective effects of PX-13 in Cultured Rat Dorsal Root Ganglion Cells Exposed to Snake Venom and Human Disc PLA
Primary cultures of rat dorsal root ganglion cells were used. Cells were washed 3-times with media to remove serum. Then, PX-13 (20 μ M) in HEPES buffer or a buffer control was applied to the cells. After 10 min of . . .

is cytoprotective in this system to a toxic dose of human disc PLA2. PX-13 also protected against the toxicity induced by purified snake venom PLA2 used in comparable amounts (1-3 μ mol/min/mg for 60 min). These and other results support the concept that the high levels of . . .

The addition of snake venom PLA2 accelerated the release of both LDH and hemoglobin, at 24 hrs (not shown).

EXAMPLE 23

Treatment for Snake Bite

Animal and human recipients of venomous snake bites require rapid treatment to alleviate the toxic inflammatory reactions which may be lethal. The compositions of the present invention are available in . . .

Low molecular weight PLA2 is a major toxic component of snake venoms. In venoms with neurotoxic effects (i.e. cobra venom), this is mediated by a PLA2 which binds to a neuronal cells. Snake venom injuries have 3 components: 1) peripheral and central neurotoxicity (certain venoms), 2) systemic inflammation, including complement activation, and 3) extensive local tissue. . .

The following hypothetical example describes the treatment of a rattlesnake bite occurring several hours before conventional medical treatment with an emergency snakebite kit containing a water-soluble PLA2 antagonist, PX-18, in injectable form.

A patient is bit by a rattlesnake on the upper calf while backpacking above the tree-line in Colorado. He uses his snake bite kit to attempt local suction extraction of venom at the bite site. He applies a tourniquet proximal to the bite. . .

release is described below. Freshly drawn heparinized blood from donors non-medicated for 3 days is diluted 1:5 with PBS containing 1% human serum albumin (diluent). Test drugs are diluted in diluent to 10 times final concentration, and 25 μ l per well is added to duplicate. . .

in sterile polypropylene 12 x 75 ml tubes. Test drugs are added at appropriate concentrations and diluted in saline with 1% human serum

albumin. Control tubes have only oiluent or drug vehicle added.

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L40 ANSWER 21 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN

DETD . . . approach involves presenting whole cells or organisms that are representative of the causative agent of the disease. Such agents include bacteria and tumor cell 30 lines.

. . . of these natural products are biologically active and at least 100 of these are currently in use as antibiotics, agrochemicals and anti-15 cancer agents. The success of this approach of drug discovery depends heavily on how many compounds enter a screening program. Typically, pharmaceutical companies screen. . . of thousands of natural and synthetic compounds. However, the ratio of 20 novel to previously-discovered compounds has diminished with time. In screens for anti-cancer agents, for example, most of the microbial species which are biologically active may yield compounds that are already characterized. Partly, this is due. . .

. . . such as the actinomycetes, which have been developed for drug screening and commercial production, reproducibility and production problems still exist. For example, the antitumor agent, taxol, is a constituent of the bark of mature Pacific yew trees, and its supply as a clinical agent has caused. . .

. . . another indicator cell type that contains an assay or is itself a target for the desirable compound, e.g., pathogens for anti-infectives, or 25 cancer cells for antitumor agents. High-throughput screening processes can be used, e.g., macrodroplet sorting, fluorescence activated cell sorting or magnetic activated cell sorting, to identify and isolate. . .

. . . components of an organism. A compound of interest may have one or more potential therapeutic properties, including but not limited to antibiotic, antiviral, antitumor, pharmacological or immunomodulating properties or be other commercially-valuable chemicals such as pigments. A 20 compound may serve as an agonist or an. . .

10 octalactin A which is a potential anti-cancer agent with a molecular structure not previously seen in terrestrial bacteria (Tapiclas et al. 1991, J Amer Chem Soc, 113:4682-83); and salinamides. . .

limited to viruses; bacteria;

25 unicellular eukaryotes, such as yeasts and protozoans; algae; fungi; plants; tunicates; bryozoans; worms; echinoderms; insects; mollusks; fishes; amphibians; reptiles; birds; and mammals. Non-limiting examples of donor organisms are listed in Tables I and II.

forms of exemplary donor organisms

Group Exemplary Genera, Compounds & Properties

Plants

Algae *Digenea simplex* (kainic acid, antihelminthic)

Laminaria anqustata (laminine, hypotensive)

Lichens *Usnea fasciata* (vulpinic acid, antimicrobial; usnic acid, antitumor)

Higher Plants *Catharanthus* (Vinca alkaloids),

Digitalis (cardiac glycosides),

Podophyllum (podophyllotoxin),

Taxus (taxol), *Cephalotaxus*

(homoharringtonine),

Camptotheca (Camptothecin),

Artemisia (artemisinin), *Coleus*

(forskolin), *Desmodium* (K

channel agonist)

Protozoa

Dinoflagellates *Ptychodiscus brevis*

(brevitoxin, cardiovascular)

Insects *Dolomedes* (fishing spider

venoms), *Epilachna* (mexican

bean beetle alkaloids)

Bryozoans *Bugula neritina* (bryostatins,

anti cancer)

Molluscs *Conus* toxins

Sponges *Microciona prolifera* (ectyonin,

antimicrobial) *Cryptotethya*

crypta (D-arabino furanosides)

25 Corals *Pseudoterogonia* species

(Pseudoteracins, anti-

inflammatory) *Erythropodium*

(erythrolides, anti-

inflammatory) -

Amphibians *Dendrobatid* frogs

(batrachotoxins, pumiliotoxins,

histrionicotoxins, and other

polyamines)

Reptiles Snake venom toxins

Birds histrionicotoxins, modified

carotenoids, retinoids and

steroids (Goodwin 1984 in The

Biochemistry of the

Carotenoids Vol. II, Chapman

and Hall, New York, pp. 160-

168)

Mammals. . .

Natl Acad Sci, 91:8822-8826; Breuninger et al. 1995, Cancer Res 55:5342-5347, Koepsell EP 0699753). The human mdri multiple drug resistance gene has been functionally expressed in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Kuchler et al. 1992, . . .

and generate a signal. The co-encapsulated indicator cell may be a live target of the desirable compound, e.g. pathogens for anti-infectives, or tumor cells for anticancer agents. Any change in metabolic status of the indicator cells, such as death, or growth inhibition, constitutes a signal and may. . .

To prepare blank beads, 100mg dry beads was resuspended in iml phosphate buffered saline (PBS). Bovine Serum Albumin 20 (BSA) was added to final concentration of 1mg/ml. Beads were rotated for 4 hrs at room temperature. Beads were pelleted by. . .

CLMEN. . . the cDNA or genomic DNA fragments are derived from 20 bacteria, fungi, algae, lichens, plants, protozoans, metazoans, coelenterates, insects, mollusca, sponges, worms, amphibians, reptiles, tunicates, birds or mammals.

which the cDNA or genomic DNA fragments are derived from bacteria, fungi, algae, lichens, plants, protozoans, metazoans, 10 coelenterates, insects, mollusca, sponges, worms, amphibians, reptiles, tunicates, birds or mammals.

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DETD . . . residue at the active site responsible for proteolysis. Since cysteine proteases have been implicated in a number of diseases, including arthritis, muscular dystrophy, inflammation, tumor invasion, glomerulonephritis, malaria, and other parasite-borne infections, methods for selectively and irreversibly inactivating them provide opportunities for new drug candidates. See, for. . .

in a wide spectrum of diseases characterized by tissue degradation. Such diseases include, but are not limited to, arthritis, muscular dystrophy, inflammation, tumor invasion, glomerulonephritis, parasite-borne infections, Alzheimer's disease, periodontal disease, and cancer metastasis.

degradation of proteins and possibly in the activation of some peptide hormones. Enzymes similar to cathepsins B and L are released from

tumors and may be involved in tumor metastasis. Cathepsin L is present in diseased human synovial fluid and transformed tissues. Similarly, the

release of cathepsin B and other lysosomal . . .

may also be treated with the inhibitors of the present invention. The inhibitors may also be useful in the treatment of certain tumors that produce IL I as an autocrine growth factor and in preventing the cachexia associated with certain tumors. Apoptosis and cell death are also associated with ICE and may be treated with the inhibitors of the present invention.

the cysteine protease inhibitors of the present invention find use in drug potentiation applications. For example, therapeutic agents such as antibiotics or antitumor drugs can be inactivated through proteolysis by endogenous cysteine proteases, thus rendering the administered drug less effective or inactive. For example, it has been shown that bleomycin, an antitumor drug, can be hydrolyzed by bleomycin hydrolase, a cysteine protease (see Sebt et al., Cancer Res. January 1991, pages 227-232).

associated with cysteine proteases. In some disorders, the condition is associated with increased levels of cysteine proteases; for example, arthritis, muscular dystrophy, inflammation, tumor invasion, and glomerulonephritis are all associated with increased levels of cysteine proteases. In other disorders or diseases, the condition is associated with. . .

Specific examples of cysteine protease associated disorders or conditions include, but are not limited to, arthritis, muscular dystrophy, inflammation, tumor invasion, glomerulonephritis, malaria, Alzheimer's disease, disorders associated with autoimmune system breakdowns, periodontal disease, cancer metastasis, trauma, inflammation, gingivitis, leishmaniasis, filariasis, and other bacterial and parasite-borne infections, and others outlined above.

veterinary applications include, but are not limited to, canine, bovine, feline, porcine, equine, and ovine animals, as well as other domesticated animals including reptiles, such as iguanas, turtles and snakes, birds such as finches and members of the parrot family, rabbits, rodents such as rats, mice, guinea pigs

and hamsters, amphibians, and. . .

The pharmaceutical compositions may also include one or more of the following: carrier proteins such as serum albumin; buffers; fillers such as microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, corn and other starches; binding agents; sweeteners and other flavoring agents; coloring agents; and. . .

L40 ANSWER 23 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN ABEN. . . invention provides a liposome comprising an effective immunoadjuvant amount of a lymphokine such as IL-2. Also provided is an effective antineoplastic amount of IL-2 liposomes in combination with adoptively transferred cells stimulated with anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody plus IL-2.

DETD LIPOSOME IMMUNOADJUVANTS CONTAINING IL-2

Field of the Invention

The present invention concerns liposomes containing an effective immunoadjuvant and/or antineoplastic amount of a lymphokine such as interleukin-2 (IL-2).

Blochem., supp 128, 12 (1988). IL-2 also facilitates nonspecific tumor killing by activated macrophages, and induction of the lymphokine activated killer (LAK) phenomenon in lymphocytes - See, for example, M. Kalkovsky et. . .

it has exhibited antineoplastic activity in numerous murine tumor models when used alone or in combination with adoptively transferred cells, i.e., cells stimulated with IL-2 that exhibit lymphokine activated killer (LAK). . .

or in

· P combination with peripheral blood mononuclear cells stimulated with IL-2 in tissue culture media, there has been limited success in human cancer immunotherapy protocols. See R. R. Salup et al., Cancer Immunol. Immunother., 22, 31 (1966); N. Berinstein et al., J. Immunol-r 140r 2839 (1988); A. Rosenberg et al., N. Encl. J. Med., . . .

injections of dimethylhydrazine in syngeneic C57BL/6 mice, has been used to evaluate therapeutic efficacy of immunotherapy treatment regimens against hepatic metastases of colon cancer. Significant tumor reduction in this model has been previously achieved with IL-2 activated tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL), a subpopulation of lymphocytes that infiltrate into growing cancers, in combination with IL-2 and cyclophosphamide. 'See S. A.

Rosenberg et al., Science, 233, 1318 (1986). High doses of IL-2 alone, however, have no significant therapeutic effect on this tumor. Furthermore, a larger number of LAK cells are required to achieve tumor reduction when compared to the

number of TIL cells required. Since expansion of both types of cell cultures is difficult, large numbers. . .

adoptive cells for immunotherapy of cancer and reduced toxicity associated with their use. Additionally, improvements in the drug delivery of cytokines such as IL-2 are needed in order to. . .

Brief Description of the Invention

The present invention provides a liposome comprising

g
an effective immunoadjuvant and/or antineoplastic amount of 35-5 interleukin-2 (IL-2). The present invention also provides a method to increase the immunoadjuvant and/or antineoplastic efficacy of interleukin-2 by liposomal incorporation, thus yielding an effective vaccine adjuvant or antitumor agent.

a composition exhibiting a prolonged IL-2 half-life (68 minutes), over that exhibited by free IL-2 (about 4 minutes) in vivo, and increased antitumor efficacy in a murine pulmonary metastasis model. Significant immunoadjuvant properties of IL-2 liposomes were also demonstrated using either free or alum-adsorbed. . . model antigen. These studies demonstrate the ability of liposome technology to increase the effectiveness of IL-2 and possibly of other cytokines as antineoplastic agents, and as immunoadjuvants in immunological compositions such as vaccines.

The present invention also provides an effective treatment of a variety of cancers confined to the peritoneum and/or liver using a combination of adoptively transferred 35 cells and liposomes containing an effective antineoplastic amount of IL-2 in vivo. These adoptively transferred cells were previously stimulated with an antibody to a lymphocyte surface receptor, such as monoclonal antibody anti-CD3. Plus IL-2 (anti-CD3 + IL) in vitro. T-cells in these in vitro cultures develop anticancer activity by a nonspecific [e.g., lymphokine activated killer (LAK)] phenomenon in which the cells are lysed in a non-MHC restricted manner. See. . .

Ochoa et al., Cancer Res., 49, 963 (1989),
Since T-cell growth is markedly augmented in the presence of monoclonal anti-CD3 antibody and IL-2, increased immune specificity against the tumor can be obtained using tumor-in-leukin-2 stimulating lymphocytes or cells obtained after prior immunization with tumor associated antigens as starting material for anti-CD3 - IL-2 stimulated cultures. It has also recently been demonstrated that CD3+CD4-CD8- T-cells with the gamma. . . in the presence of anti-CD3 + IL

As discussed above, the incorporation of IL-2 and liposomes increases the effectiveness of IL-2 as an antineoplastic agent against murine pulmonary metastases with or without adoptively transferred immune cells. In another murine model system, the MC-38 colon adenocarcinoma, . . .

antineoplastic

amount of adoptively transferred anti-CD3 + IL-2 stimulated cells. As used herein with respect to IL-2, the term effective antineoplastic amount is defined as a pharmaceutical unit dose of the present IL-2 liposome formulation that exhibits a significant reduction in the tumor due to the entrapped IL. Also, an effective amount of adoptively transferred cells and IL-2 liposomes is defined as the number of cells, in combination with a

pharmaceutical unit dose of IL-2 liposomes, that exhibit a significant reduction in the tumor due to the combined therapy. Generally, the preferred number of cells in the treatment of humans is in the range of about . . . units per m² body surface area per day. However, if the therapeutic dose could be administered directly to the source of the tumor, the amount of IL-2 administered could be within the range of 1×10^6 to 10×10^6 units per m² body . . .

acceptable

amount of liquid vehicle. The route of the injection may be systemic, i.e., intravenous or subcutaneous, or local in relation to the tumor. Local injection includes, for example, injection into the tumor directly intralymphatic, into a body cavity containing the tumor, or into the arterial bed or blood supply of the tumor. For example, for humans with hepatic tumors, the administration might be an intravenous or intraperitoneal injection, or by catheter directly into the hepatic artery.

nephrotoxicity are

associated with liposomes containing doxorubicin and cisplatin, respectively, as compared to the free forms of the drugs. See Rahman et al., Cancer Res., 42, 1617 (1982); and Forssen et al., Cancer Res., 43, 546 (1983).

The antigen itself may be in the form of purified or partially purified antigen derived from bacteria, parasites, viruses, or rickettsiae, or tumor antigen, or the antigen may

be an allergen such as pollens, dusts, danders, or extracts of the same, or the antigen may be in the form of a poison or a venom derived from poisonous insects or reptiles. The antigen may also be a polysaccharide or synthetic polypeptide obtained by solid phase synthesis or by the techniques of recombinant DNA. in . . .

dysentery,

and the like; from rickettsiae as epidemic and endemic typhus or other members of the spotted fever group; from various spider and snake venoms or any of the known allergens such as ragweed, house dust, pollen extracts, grass pollens, and the like. Additional antigens of . . . associated with Lyme disease, malaria (plasmodium falciparum and plasmodium vivax), shistosomiasis, leishmaniasis,

cysticercosis (tapeworms), and flukes, or the like; and from tumor antisera derived from lung cancer, colon cancer, melanoma, and neuroblastoma.

Immunol., 138, 2728 (1987); P. Y. Anderson et al., Cancer Immunol. and Immunother., 27: 82 (1988); A. C. Ochoa, et al.

Cancer Res., 49: 963 (1989); and P. M. Anderson, et al., j.

the combination of anti-CD3 + IL-2 generally expand about 10 to 100 times more quickly than cultures stimulated with IL-2 alone. Furthermore, antitumor activity has been demonstrated in vivo, in the pulmonary metastatic model using MCA 106 sarcoma. However, when these anti-CD3 + IL-2 activated. . .

by -Hoffmann-LaRoche (Nutley, NJ) with specific activity of 1.5×10^7 units/mg. Studies were done both with IL-2 containing $1 \text{ Mg/l} \times 10^6 \text{ Ml}$ human serum albumin (HSA) carrier (25 IL-2) and 5 carrier free IL. An aqueous solution of IL-2 in Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) was. . .

subcutaneous IL-2 liposomes in C57BL/6 mice was 68 minutes compared to 4 minutes for the free drug. IL-2 was detectable in the serum of mice 72 hours after a single subcutaneous (sc) injection of 250,000 units of IL-2 liposomes, whereas free drug could not be. . .

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Exam-De 4

Antitumor Activity of IL-2 in Liposomes
When the in vivo antitumor activity of IL-2 liposomes against MCA 106 sarcoma pulmonary metastases was evaluated using the intraperitoneal (ip) route in C57BL/6 mice, no therapeutic effect was seen. However, cure was achieved by local injection of IL-2 liposomes into subcutaneous tumor. Therefore, the efficacy of local [intrapleural/intrathoracic (itx)] IL-2 given as a free or liposomal formulation against pulmonary metastases was evaluated.

10⁵ MCA 106 sarcoma cells in 0.4 cc Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS). On days 5, 6, and 7 after tumor inoculation, the mice received ether anesthesia and therapeutic injections of IL-2 by the following routes.

injection of 5 $\times 10^5$ MCA 106 sarcoma cells in 0.4 cc Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS). On days 5, 6, and 7 after tumor inoculation, the mice received ether anesthesia and therapeutic injections of IL-2 by the local itx route using free or liposomal IL-2 formulations.

Table 4

Antitumor Effect of Local IL-2

Li-Posomes on Pulmonary Metastases

ExDeriment I

Days Survival

IL-2 Dose/ b

Treatment Schedule Median P

Empty liposomes 18 ...

C57BL/6 mice were treated with 10,000 units local intrathoracic (itx) IL-2 as free or liposome formulation on days 6, and 7 after tumor inoculation. On day 61 twenty million cells were administered itx with the IL-2 formulations.

to the control (no therapy) group

Finally, an experiment was conducted to determine the dose response of IL Groups of 10 C57BL/G tumor bearing mice were treated once per day for 5 consecutive days with various doses of IL-2 using itx free IL-2 or itx liposome IL-2 formulations on days 4-8 after iv MCA-106 sarcoma tumor inoculation. The results are reported in Table 7. These results demonstrate both a dose response effect and superiority of IL-2 in liposomes compared. . .

Sera from positive and negative control mice or rabbits or from animals to be tested were diluted in NFDM/DPBS (3 g NonFat Dry Milk/100 ml phosphate buffered saline plus 5 pl of 0.1% Thimersol solution/ml of NFDM/DPES solution) and 100 pl of the diluted serum was added to each well.

Incubation time was 1 hour at 37 C (IgG) and 2 hours at 370C (IgM) The serum samples were removed from the wells which were then washed ten times with DPBS.

Table 8

Rabbit Immunization Protocol

Rabbit No. Dosage form

318 2 Lf alum adsorbed TT + 200,000 units of

IL-2 liposomes

112 2 Lf alum. . . HBSS

The rabbits were bled at days 56 and 70 to assay for the level and durability of the antibody response. The serum was diluted 1:80 with NFDM/DPBS and assayed via the ELISA procedure described hereinabove. The results of the assay, indicating a high and durable. . .

day 0, 7, and 21,

Each hind footpad was injected with 0.05 cc after anesthesia with 1.2 mg pentobarbital. On day 33, serum was obtained from 5 mice and anti-HIV titers were determined using the Genet'Le Systems EIA kit. Cellular immune responses to HIV antigens were. . .

HBSS (none 1. 0.163 0 0

5 IL-2 liposomes I.Gio 0.314 <0.CCi

Optical density at 450 nm, on Genetic Systems plate reader.

Serum

15 samples of individual mice were diluted 1:75 prior to determination

of

V antibodies using Genetic Systems enzyme immunoassay
s-oec .-Fic anti-HT

(EIA)

bStudent's unDaired. . . tissue culture media consisting
of RPMI 1640 supplement (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY) with 25 m.L1
HEPES, 2 mM L-glutamine, 5% fetal calf serum, 100 units per
r,l penicillin, 100 micrograms per ml streptomycin, 10 m.M
nonessential amino acids, 10 mh sodium pyruvate (GIBCO, Grand
Island, NY). . .

5, 7, and 9 and administered,
i.e. , adoptively transferred,, using the intraperi-coneal route
in a volume of 0.2 cc for each tumor bearing mouse. These
mice had previously received intrasplenic injections of 0.5
x 1 06 MC-38 colon adenocarcinoma cells on day 0 and. . . once per
day

(doses ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 units) in 0.2 cc ip on
days 3 through 7. Eleven days after tumor inoculation, the
mice were evaluated for the presence of liver nietastases by
4 C

injection of the superiOr mesenter] vein with india ink-. . .

bearing MC-38 he- metastases

were treated with 5 X 107 ant--L-CD3 + IL-2 cells in on days 3,
5, and 7 after tumor inoculation. Rice also received 'LrL-/-'
in linosomes in once per day on days 3 through 7 in d6sages
as shown above.

Thus, the entra=ent of IL-2 liposomes results in
a composIt-ion with both significant antitumor and adjuvant-
efficacy. Since numerous recombinant cytoki,nes other than
IL-2 are available, similar approaches using liposomes could
CZ ossibly be utilized to increase the therapeutic usefulness

p

of immune response modifying agents in both cancer and
vaccine research.

CLMEN 3 A method to increase the antineoplastic ef ficacy of
interleukin-2 (IL-2) comprising incorporating an
effective antineoplastic amount of IL-2 into a liposome.

6 An antineoplastic treatment for metasteses' comprising
administering in vivo, an effective amount of adoptively
transferred cells and IL-2 liposomes, said cells having
been stimulated with. . .

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?

L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

L3 114 S L1 AND L2

L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR

L5 4 S L4 AND L3
 L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
 L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:28 ON 04 APR 2006

L8 4496 S REPTIL?
 L9 700570 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
 L10 221047 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
 L11 86 S L8 AND L9
 L12 11 S L11 AND L10
 L13 0 S L12 NOT PY>2001
 L14 14194 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
 L15 740 S L14 AND L8
 L16 11 S L15 AND L9
 L17 18 S L8 AND L10
 L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
 L19 106 S L14 (L) L10
 L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
 L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)
 L22 1 S L20 AND ALLIGATOR
 L23 0 S L20 AND CAYMAN
 L24 0 S L20 AND GATOR
 L25 0 S L20 AND CROCKIDILE
 L26 0 S L20 AND CROCODILE
 L27 45 S L20 AND SNAKE
 L28 23063 S VENOM
 L29 23021 S L28 NOT L27
 L30 3 S L27 NOT L28

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:00:06 ON 04 APR 2006

L31 3353 S REPTIL?
 L32 95814 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
 L33 5348 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCKIDILE
 L34 5516 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE
 L35 32293 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
 L36 2356 S L31 AND L32
 L37 279 S L36 AND L34
 L38 166 S L37 AND L35
 L39 24 S L38 NOT PY>2001
 L40 23 S L39 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

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=> s reptil?

L41 609 REPTIL?

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?

15648 CANCER?

13267 TUMOR?

2388 NEOPLAS?

L42 25496 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s snake? or alligator or cayman or gator or crocodile

1248 SNAKE?

161 ALLIGATOR

46 ALLIGATORS

176 ALLIGATOR

(ALLIGATOR OR ALLIGATORS)

56 CAYMAN

1 CAYMANS

56 CAYMAN

(CAYMAN OR CAYMANS)

11 GATOR

49 CROCODILE

31 CROCODILES

69 CROCODILE

(CROCODILE OR CROCODILES)

L43 1538 SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE

=> s anticancer? or (anti-cancer?) or (anti-tumor) or antitumor or antineoplastic or (anti-neoplastic)

1050 ANTICANCER?

26135 ANTI

10 ANTIS

26141 ANTI

(ANTI OR ANTIS)

15648 CANCER?

460 ANTI-CANCER?

(ANTI(W)CANCER?)

26135 ANTI

10 ANTIS

26141 ANTI

(ANTI OR ANTIS)

10679 TUMOR

5078 TUMORS

12447 TUMOR.

(TUMOR OR TUMORS)

513 ANTI-TUMOR

(ANTI(W)TUMOR)

1409 ANTITUMOR

470 ANTINEOPLASTIC

15 ANTINEOPLASTICS

479 ANTINEOPLASTIC

(ANTINEOPLASTIC OR ANTINEOPLASTICS)

26135 ANTI
10 ANTIS
26141 ANTI
(ANTI OR ANTIS)
1363 NEOPLASTIC
60 ANTI-NEOPLASTIC
(ANTI(W)NEOPLASTIC)
L44 3567 ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
ANTINEOPLASTIC OR (ANTI-NEOPLASTIC)

=> s l41 and l42

L45 3 L41 AND L42

=> d ibib 1-3

L45 ANSWER 1 OF 3 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and
Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:33727 DISSABS Order Number: AAI3069025
TITLE: The role of herpesviruses in marine turtle diseases
AUTHOR: Coberley, Sadie Shea [Ph.D.]; Klein, Paul A. [adviser];
Condit, Richard C. [adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Florida (0070)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (2002) Vol. 63, No.
10B, p. 4578. Order No.: AAI3069025. 208 pages.
ISBN: 0-493-88977-9.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English

L45 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:38846 DISSABS Order Number: AAI9618703
TITLE: THE ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF GREEN TURTLE
FIBROPAPILLOMATOSIS (CHELONIA MYDAS)
AUTHOR: HERBST, LAWRENCE HENRY [PH.D.]; KLEIN, PAUL A. [advisor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (0070)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1995) Vol. 57, No.
2B, p. 784. Order No.: AAI9618703. 284 pages.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960708
Last Updated on STN: 19960708

L45 ANSWER 3 OF 3 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:6555 DISSABS Order Number: AAR9300093
TITLE: UNCONSCIOUS COMMUNICATION: PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL STUDY OF EIGHT
CANCER PATIENTS
AUTHOR: STANTON, CAROL MORONE [PH.D.]; DAVIDSON, DOUGLAS [advisor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: THE UNION INSTITUTE (1033)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1992) Vol. 53, No.
9B, p. 4999. Order No.: AAR9300093. 303 pages.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930222

=> d kwic 2

L45 ANSWER 2 OF 3 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN

AB . . . mydas worldwide. This project attempted to characterize the etiology and to describe the pathogenesis of GTFP. Transmission studies showed that tumors could be induced in recipient turtles by inoculation with twice frozen and thawed cell-free homogenates prepared from spontaneous tumors. Tumors were not induced by inoculation with intact spirorchid ova nor were spirorchid ova found in any experimentally induced tumors. Oncogenicity of tumor homogenates passed through 0.45 μm but not 0.2 μm filters, and was destroyed by chloroform. Some spontaneous and experimentally induced tumors had epidermal eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions, which contained herpesvirus-like particles. Attempts to culture this virus on 2 reptilian cell lines were unsuccessful. Particles resembling herpesvirus were found in pooled isopycnic gradient fractions of one transmission-positive tumor preparation, but were not tumorigenic. Green turtle antibody class-specific monoclonal antibodies, developed for the detection of turtle antibody responses to putative GTFP agents, were used with a proven herpesvirus-specific turtle antiserum, to demonstrate herpesvirus antigens in spontaneous and induced tumors. Tissue sections containing herpesvirus were also used to screen plasma samples for antibody reactivity to herpesvirus antigens by immunohistochemistry. Antibody. . . reactivity to spirorchid trematodes was not associated with clinical GTFP. The transformed phenotype of GTFP-derived fibroblast cultures was demonstrated using tumorigenicity assays and preliminary studies showed differences in mRNA expression between matched pairs of normal skin- and GTFP-derived cell lines. Although. . . virus, or demonstration of herpesviral gene sequences among these differentially expressed messages in GTFP cell lines and in transmission positive tumor homogenates, that can transform normal fibroblasts to the tumorigenic phenotype.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:28:26 ON 04 APR 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:28:31 ON 04 APR 2006

L1 7153 S REPTIL?
L2 1799929 S CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
L3 114 S L1 AND L2
L4 232027 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
L5 4 S L4 AND L3
L6 90 S L3 NOT PY>2001
L7 8 S L6 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

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L8 4496 S REPTIL?
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L12 11 S L11 AND L10

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 L16 11 S L15 AND L9
 L17 18 S L8 AND L10
 L18 3 S L17 NOT PY>2002
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 L20 48 S L19 NOT PY>2001
 L21 3 S L20 AND (SERA OR SERUM OR SEROLOGICAL)
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 L23 0 S L20 AND CAYMAN
 L24 0 S L20 AND GATOR
 L25 0 S L20 AND CROCKIDILE
 L26 0 S L20 AND CROCODILE
 L27 45 S L20 AND SNAKE
 L28 23063 S VENOM
 L29 23021 S L28 NOT L27
 L30 3 S L27 NOT L28

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:00:06 ON 04 APR 2006

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 L36 2356 S L31 AND L32
 L37 279 S L36 AND L34
 L38 166 S L37 AND L35
 L39 24 S L38 NOT PY>2001
 L40 23 S L39 AND (SERUM OR SERA OR SEROLOGICAL)

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 L43 1538 S SNAKE? OR ALLIGATOR OR CAYMAN OR GATOR OR CROCODILE
 L44 3567 S ANTICANCER? OR (ANTI-CANCER?) OR (ANTI-TUMOR) OR ANTITUMOR OR
 L45 3 S L41 AND L42

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L46 0 L41 AND L44

=> s l43 and l44

L47 1 L43 AND L44

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:22032 DISSABS Order Number: AAI9943454

TITLE: Inhibitor binding to matrix metalloproteinases

AUTHOR: Botos, Istvan [Ph.D.]; Meyer, Edgar F. [adviser]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Texas A&M University (0803)

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (1999) Vol. 60, No.

9B, p. 4582. Order No.: AAI9943454. 93 pages.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation

FILE SEGMENT: DAI

LANGUAGE: English

CCESSION NUMBER: 2002:24234 DISSABS Order Number: AAI1406287
TITLE: Efficient purification and characterization of gray woodrat
(Neotoma micropus) serum for the production of monoclonal
antibodies
AUTHOR: Garcia-Prieto, Celia [M.S.]; Perez, John C. [adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Texas A&M University - Kingsville (1187)
SOURCE: Masters Abstracts International, (2001) Vol. 40, No. 2, p.
392. Order No.: AAI1406287. 89 pages.
ISBN: 0-493-37930-4.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: MAI
LANGUAGE: English

ACCESSION NUMBER: 74005380 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4200501
TITLE: Immunobiological entity of human leukemia reproduced in
cayman.
AUTHOR: Kwapinski J B
SOURCE: Oncology, (1973) Vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 543-9.
Journal code: 0135054. ISSN: 0030-2414.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197312
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19731212

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:885126 CAPLUS
 TITLE: **Snake poison anti-cancer**
 medicine and its preparation
 INVENTOR(S): Yuliang, Xiong; Wanyu, Wang
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inst., C.A.S, Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, No pp.
 given
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1102570	A	19950517	CN 1993-114644	19931112
CN 1064241	B	20010411		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1993-114644	19931112

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:120862 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:126945
 TITLE: Compound chinese medicine prepared by using
snake medicine Qianshouguanyin for preventing
 cancer of lung
 INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Yuqing
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1321509	A	20011114	CN 2001-117467	20010426
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2001-117467	20010426

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:35532 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:35532
 TITLE: Formosanin-C, an immunomodulator with antitumor
 activity
 AUTHOR(S): Wu, Rong Tsun; Chiang, Hsuch Ching; Fu, Wan Chyung;
 Chien, Kwang Yu; Chung, Yu Mei; Horng, Lin Yea
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Grad. Inst. Microbiol. Immunol., Natl. Yang-Ming Med.
 Coll., Taipei, Taiwan
 SOURCE: International Journal of Immunopharmacology (1990),
 12(7), 777-86
 CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:2932 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:2932
TITLE: A common cytolytic region in myotoxins, hemolysins,
cardiotoxins and antibacterial peptides
AUTHOR(S): Kini, R. Manjunatha; Evans, Herbert J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Coll. Virginia, Virginia Commonw. Univ.,
Richmond, VA, 23298, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research
(1989), 34(4), 277-86
CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

CCESSION NUMBER: 1966:432414 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:32414
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:6048c-f
TITLE: Cytotoxicities of **snake** serum. The hemolytic
activity of a fraction from **snake** serum
AUTHOR(S): Aizawa, Ken; Ogawa, Yujiro; Yamaguchi, Yasuo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nippon Univ., School Med., Tokyo
SOURCE: Nihon University Journal of Medicine (1964), 6(1-4),
97-110
CODEN: NUMDAE; ISSN: 0546-0352
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:12215 DISSABS Order Number: AAI3018118
TITLE: Inhibition of **cancer** invasion and metastasis:
Mechanistic analysis of contortrostatin function at the
molecular and cellular levels
AUTHOR: Ritter, Matthew Ray [Ph.D.]; Markland, Francis S., Jr.
[adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Southern California (0208)
SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International, (2000) Vol. 62, No.
6B, p. 2573. Order No.: AAI3018118. 146 pages.
ISBN: 0-493-28915-1.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: DAI
LANGUAGE: English

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:354512 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:26318
TITLE: Comparison of the growth promoting effects of serum
transferrins from different animals on mouse mammary
tumor cell line GR2H6
AUTHOR(S): Shi, Min; Jing, Nai-He; Feng, You-Min
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry, Chinese Academy of
Sciences, Shanghai, 200031, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Shengwu Huaxue Yu Shengwu Wuli Xuebao (1998), 30(1),
101-103
CODEN: SHWPAU; ISSN: 0582-9879
PUBLISHER: Shanghai Kexue Jishu Chubanshe
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese